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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

"
AND
74
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. 19. 1843.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AT \$1 50 PER YEAR, IN
ADVANCE, WHEN SENT BY MAIL, OR \$2 IF NOT PAID TILL
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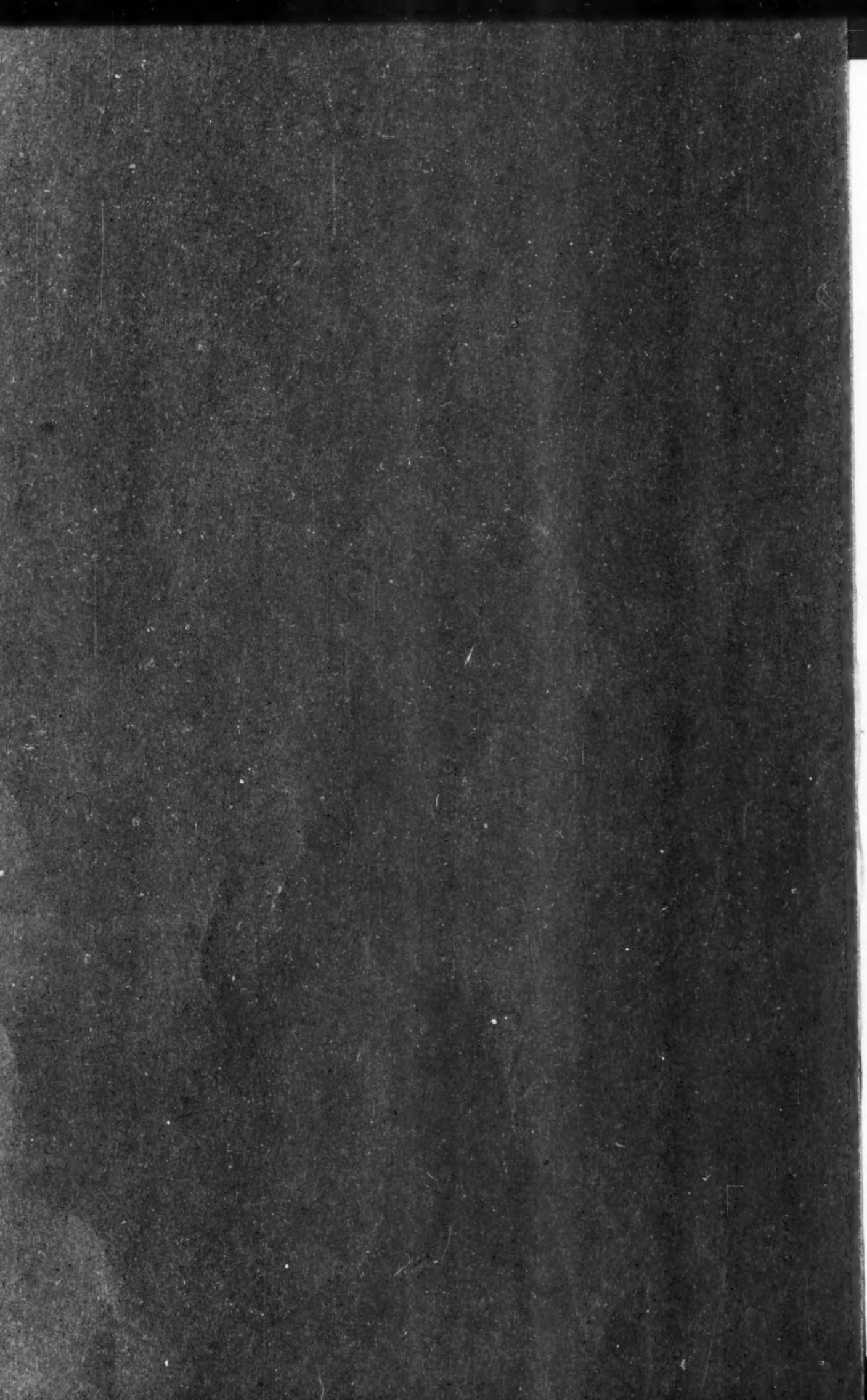
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VOLUME XIX.

NUMBER I.

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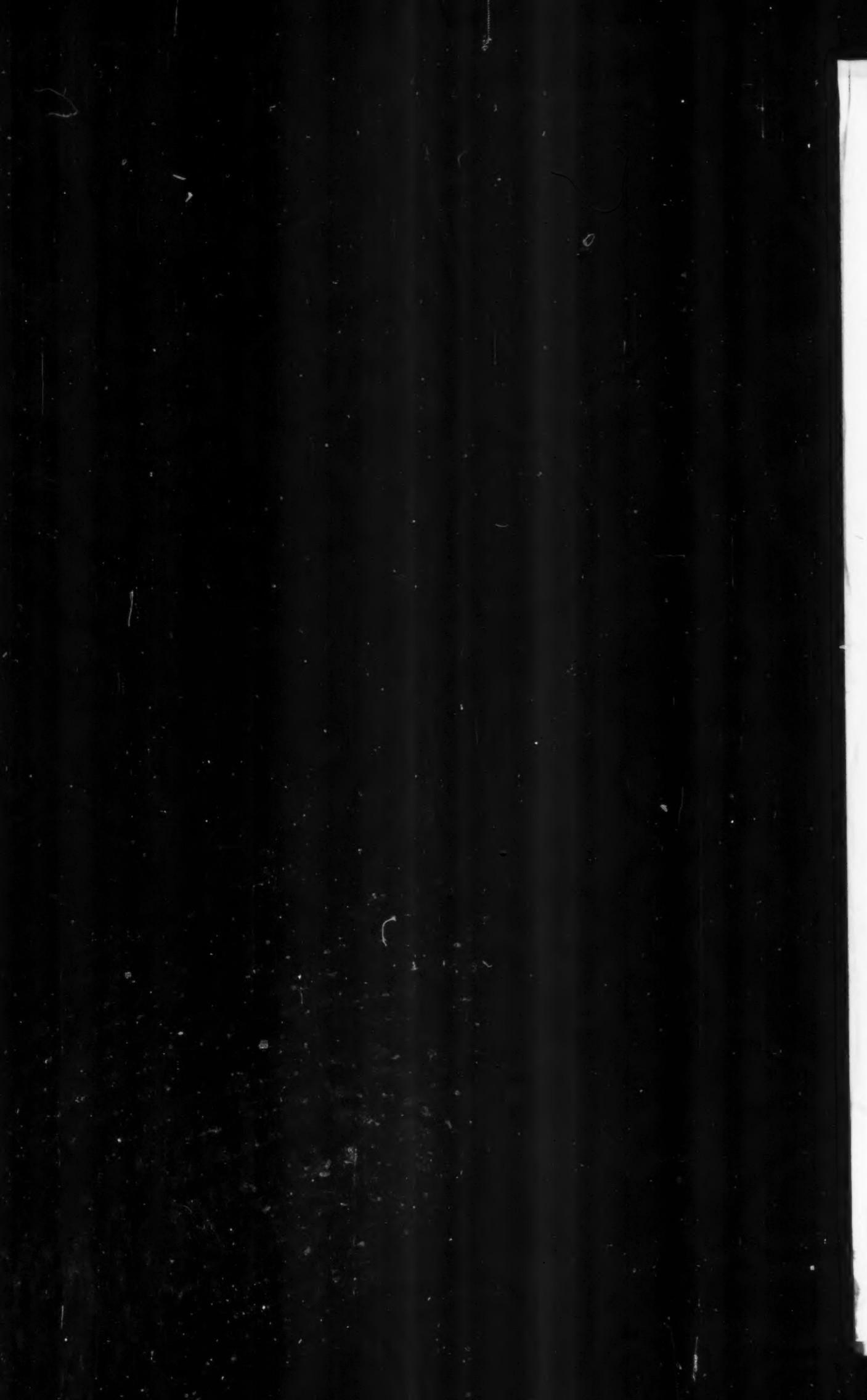
WASHINGTON:
ALEXANDER AND BARNARD, PRINTERS,
SEVENTEENTH STREET.

Two sheets.—Postage, if not over 100 miles, 3 cents; any greater distance, 5 cents.

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VOL. XIX.]

WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1843.

[NO. I.

LETTERS FROM REV. JOSEPH TRACY.
NO. 2.

[THE CAUSE IN NEW ENGLAND.]

THERE may be a difference of opinion among many intelligent friends of the Colonization Society in regard to some of the views presented in the following letter, yet its able author is so familiar with the habits and modes of thought of the people of New England, as well as with the history of our various benevolent institutions, that those views merit candid and deep consideration. Of this we have no doubt, that it is of infinite importance to produce such a state of the public mind as will secure regular and systematic support to great objects of Christian benevolence, independently of particular excitements and personal application to individuals for donations. The giver, and the receiver also, are twice blest, indeed, when the gift is spontaneous. Let the habit be once formed among Christians of contributing without special solicitation according to their ability to good objects, and there will be a gain economically, and a gain spiritually beyond ordinary calculation. Such is the *habit* of some individuals and societies we know, and the return of seed time and harvest is not more certain or cheering than their active beneficence.

REV. R. R. GURLEY.—*Dear Sir.*—I am now to consider the question, “How are the interests of African Colonization to be promoted in New England?” Evidently, the method must be adapted to the character of the people. Allow me, therefore, to begin with a few words concerning them.

The character of the people of New England, more especially of the *giving* part of them, has been formed, in a great measure, by congregationalism. The founders of that ecclesiastical system maintained, that all

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permanent ecclesiastical organizations larger than a single congregation, are unauthorized by scripture, and not only useless, but positively hurtful.

They hold, too, that every Christian man is competent, and is in duty bound, to take part in the government of his own church, that is, his own little company of believers, meeting, according to their covenant, in one place for worship and instruction. Every question on which a church must act, was to be brought before the whole company of believers, discussed till each member's mind was made up, and decided by a vote of the whole. Councils and synods might be called on special occasions, but with no power except to give advice; and that advice was binding on no church, unless first discussed and adopted in a meeting of its members. New England was settled *for the sake* of reducing this system to practice. For a long time, this was the only ecclesiastical system. To this day, it is substantially adopted by almost every Christian sect among us, and its influence greatly modifies the action of the few who reject it.

Next to the church, was and is the school. All New England is divided into school-districts, containing, usually from twenty-five to fifty or one-hundred children each, of a proper age for common-school instruction. In some respects, the schools are regulated by State Legislation; but many practical questions are left to the discussion of the voters in each district, who meet several times a year as legislators, to tax themselves for the support of the school, and to regulate the collection and expenditure of the tax.

All New England is also divided into towns; that is, tracts of country six miles square or less, the legal voters in which are a corporation. The original design was, that each town should form a convenient parish, all the inhabitants of which might meet together in one place on the Sabbath, for worship, and for receiving instruction from a minister of the Gospel, supported by a tax on the whole town. This minister must be the choice, first, of the church, that is, the associated communicants; and secondly, of the tax-paying inhabitants, who were to support him. Every tax-payer, therefore, whether a church-member or not, was called upon from time to time, to deliberate and vote concerning the settlement and support of a minister. The business of selecting and supporting ministers has long since been taken from the towns, but is conducted in the same way, substantially, by voluntary associations formed for that purpose, and recognized in law as competent to act on that subject. The towns, however, still retain their corporate existence; and the tax-payers must meet annually or oftener, not only to elect representatives and certain executive officers, but to legislate on a variety of local interests, which the government of each state leaves to their discretion.

Thus, by the combined action of the church, the school, the parish and the town, every New Englander is called upon, several times in a year, to act the part of an intelligent legislator, capable of understanding subjects, and acting according to his own convictions. True, too many of us are weak-minded and ignorant men; but even the weak and ignorant will not relinquish the right to go through the forms of deliberation and decision; of making up their minds and acting accordingly. And it should be remembered, that a great part of the legislation which each man is thus called upon to perform, relates to the raising of money, for the promotion of knowledge, piety and morality. Every appeal, therefore, which, like that

of the Colonization Society, is closely associated with these objects, calls up at once the feelings of the legislator, whose business it is to demand good reasons for the tax which is requested.

From this view of New England habits, which is not new to you, it will be evident that little can be accomplished by the authority of great names. Influential men, acting singly or in concert, may commend the subject to favorable consideration; and that is all they can do. After receiving all the aid that such men can give, the question must still be carried before the individual donors, and argued with each one of them to his own satisfaction. For this, there is absolutely no substitute. The labor may be abolished by addressing many individuals at once in public meetings, and through the press. But the work must be done. The merits of the case must be spread out before every man, and he must understand them, or fancy that he understands them, before he gives.

Another consideration, combined with this, shows that the subject may as well be carried to the people at once, without waiting for preliminary movements. Our men of influence are cautious about using up their influence by vain attempts to move the public. When invited to come out boldly in favor of any enterprise of which they think favorably, their minds instinctively glance at the state of public sentiment, and they consider whether, with such efforts as their circumstances allow them to put forth, the enterprise can be made successful. If they doubt on this point, they give you their good wishes, sealed, perhaps, with a small donation, but reserve their influence, to be expended in the accomplishment of practicable objects. The aspect of public sentiment in respect to Colonization, as it has generally been for several years past, and as it now appears to be in the eyes of those who have not considered the subject somewhat attentively, is not such as to encourage them. The first thing to be done, in order to bring out influential men who think well of Colonization, is to convince them that their coming out will be of some use; and this must be done, by acting first on the mass of the people, and eliciting from them evidence of a willingness to be influenced. If the subject were entirely new the case would be somewhat different. They would then judge of its probable success, by considering its merits and the general character of the people. But as the cause is one against which a violent current of public sentiment has been caused to flow, men of influence will require proof that the time has come when the tide can be turned back, before they embark upon it.

Our course is, therefore, to carry the subject directly before the great mass of the people, bringing the merits of the case before each one's mind as we can; making a few thorough converts here and a few there, till the sum total is large enough to indicate a rising current of public sentiment in favor of our cause. We can then think of operating on a larger scale and in a more imposing style, with some prospect of success.

This work of individual conviction is a work of no trifling magnitude. For some twenty years, those who regard slavery as a good institution, which ought to be perpetual, have been collecting, devising and circulating objections; and for about half that time, the modern anti-slavery party has been doing the same thing with still greater zeal, and so far as New Eng-

land is concerned, with far greater efficiency. The erroneous impressions thus made, both in respect to the facts and the theory of Colonization, are not to be swept away in a moment. The present, however, is peculiarly a time of revising opinions, and especially, opinions concerning benevolent operations. This is particularly felt, by most of our large societies; so felt, as to exert an important influence on their proceedings. It might be improper to mention instances, but the fact is well known to those who are familiar with their operations. The fact that a society makes fair professions, or aims at the accomplishment of a good object, or has the sanction of wise and good men, or has enjoyed the general confidence of the benevolent and the pious, has much less influence now than it had formerly; manifestly less so than it had three years ago. Men are reconsidering their reasons for sustaining even those benevolent institutions which have been longest, and in appearance most firmly enthroned in the confidence and affection of the churches. This work has for some time been going on privately in a multitude of individual minds, and has now begun to show itself publicly. It is, and probably will continue to be, a slow and cautious movement, not devoid of respect for what has had the sanction of venerable names, and rather disposed to amend than to abandon enterprises undertaken for good objects. The present willingness to listen candidly to the claims of Colonization, in a great measure, grows out of this more general movement; and so far, it is a favorable circumstance. But it is not favorable to the hope of rapid success with little labor. Now, more than ever, every man feels that he must have good reasons of his own, for his action or his inactivity, in matters of benevolence. The necessity of convincing the public slowly, rests upon every other society, as well as ours. As a counterpoise, there is reason to hope that if the work be done slowly, it will last longer.

Some conjecture may be formed, of the necessary consumption of time, labor and pecuniary means in creating and sustaining the desired state of public sentiment, by considering the operations of other societies. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions expended, during the year ending July 31, 1841, for agents, \$8,917,97; for publications gratuitously distributed, \$7,537,98. These sums amount to \$15,455,95. The salaries of the secretaries, the treasurer and clerk hire will raise the whole amount above twenty thousand dollars. Nearly the whole was expended in the Eastern, middle and Western States, in sustaining one of the most popular religious charities in the world. This Board is distinguished for the rigid, but the judicious and business-like economy of its expenditures, and for its strong hold on the confidence and affection of its supporters. Probably, no similar institution in our country could dispense with such labors with so little injury. The American Education Society expended, during the year ending in May, 1842, for agencies, including a part of the secretary's salary, \$4,438,00; for gratuitous publications, \$1,327,24; total, \$5,765,24. Nearly the whole of this was spent in acting on feelings and opinions in New England. The American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions expended, during the year ending April 1, 1842, about \$6,500 for similar purposes. The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, during the year included in their last report, expended \$11,291,17, on the same account. In England, the Church Missionary

Society expends about \$16,000 annually in publications distributed gratuitously, and the Wesleyan Missionary Society about the same. These societies all have the reputation of being well managed, and judicious in their expenditures. They are all popular with those to whom they apply for funds. Their patrons are among the most liberal portions of the communities where they dwell. Yet they find it necessary to expend the sums that I have mentioned, in maintaining their hold upon the beneficence of their supporters.

The annual expenditures of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries, I have not the means of ascertaining. For some of the years of its existence, no statement of its funds was ever published; and for other years, no very definite statement is at my command. I find, however, that the Society, at its annual meeting in May, 1836, professed to have raised \$25,000 during the year then ending, and that the members pledged themselves to raise \$50,000, at least for the year then commencing. At a meeting in Boston the next week, about \$1,000 was raised, and about \$7,000 more pledged. I have an impression that their income, for some years, has been considerably above \$30,000. These sums do not include what has been expended by "Vigilance Committees," in forwarding fugitive slaves to Canada, and for similar purposes; for those charges have always been met from funds raised especially for those objects. The whole income of the Anti-Slavery Society has been expended in acting on public opinion. Every cent of it has been laid out in turning men's minds against Colonization; and much more effectually than if opposing the Colonization Society had been the avowed and only object of its expenditure. Besides all this, the amount raised and expended by local anti-slavery societies, which has not passed through the general treasury, but which has had the same influence, must be very considerable. And besides all this, even the Liberator, and probably some other periodicals of the party, have had distinct funds for their support, and have, to some extent, been distributed gratuitously. How many thousands of dollars from these and perhaps other sources, have been so expended in New England annually, as to create and sustain a dislike and distrust of Colonization, we may guess, but cannot ascertain. But, besides the necessities of expenditure which we have in common with the most popular societies, we have to contend and overcome the anti-colonization influence of all these thousands of dollars, and of the labors for which they have paid, and for which other thousands are to pay in time to come.

You will see, from these pecuniary indications, that a great amount of speaking, and writing, and printing, and traveling is to be performed, in order to the thorough conversion of New England, even in the present favorable attitude of the public mind. It is time to consider the machinery by which the work is to be done.

I think well of your proposal, that there should be a central agency, of some kind, in Boston; but I am unwilling to supersede the State Societies. They are needed, for local action in the several States. It accords with the genius and habits of our people, as I have already shown, to throw local action, as much as possible, into the hands of local bodies. Perhaps the object may best be accomplished by an alliance among the State Societies, so arranged that the Massachusetts Society, shall act as agent for the

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whole, in all matters which require such an agency. The channels and habits of commercial intercourse are now such, that a large part of the towns and counties, in the three northern States, communicate more easily with Boston than with their own State capitals; and hence, principally, the advantage of a general agency here. That agency should be under the control of a committee, or board, so large a portion of whom reside in the city, that frequent meetings may be held without inconvenience, and that a quorum may always be easily obtained. This board, or committee, should of course keep open an office, which will naturally be under the care of its Secretary.

The friends of Colonization, in every State, should be formed into societies, directly or indirectly auxiliary to the State Societies; and all contributions to the cause should pass through the treasury of the Society of the State in which the money is raised. If, for greater convenience of transmission, a donation from some part of Maine, New Hampshire or Vermont, should be sent directly to the general agency at Boston, to be forwarded to the Parent Society, it should still be credited to its appropriate treasury, in the State from which it came. This is necessary, in order to give the State Societies a visible importance, which shall make them appear worth sustaining.

Traveling agents should be employed. Several are needed now; and one, at least, should be permanently employed. These agents should receive a definite sum, previously agreed upon, for their labors, and not a percentage on their collections. This is exceedingly important, if not absolutely indispensable, in New England. The people—those of them, at least, from whom any thing can be expected, understand the propriety, and the economy even, of paying a man a reasonable compensation for his labors. It has an honest and business-like appearance, which impresses them favorably. But the impression made by paying a per-cent-age, is decidedly unfavorable. It starts the question:—"why do they not pay the man a fixed salary? Have they so little confidence in the merits of their enterprise, or in the qualifications of their agent, that they are afraid to promise a definite amount? Or is the whole affair a mere "speculation," a system of public plunder, of which this agent's share is to be so much per cent?" The most general impression is, that it is a "speculation;" that the agent is some poor thing, whom the Society would not dare to employ on other terms, and who goes into this business for want of some better way to get a living; or, if he is evidently a man of talents, that he is getting rich at the public expense, much faster than he ought. Within my own knowledge, agents have found in these inquiries and suspicions such a serious obstacle to their success, that they have resorted to subterfuges and quibbling, to conceal the mode of their compensation. But such subterfuges are as vain as they are dishonorable. People generally know whether their questions are answered or not; and when they find a man disposed to conceal the truth, they judge unfavorably, both of him and of his employers. It is necessary, therefore, that our agents, like those of all our popular and successful societies, should be paid a fixed salary; and that those with whom such a contract would be unsafe, should not be employed on any terms.

The first work of these agents will be, to form societies, auxiliary to

the State Societies, in every town in New England, where it is practicable. These auxiliaries should have a very simple organization, with only such officers as are necessary for the transaction of business. The most important are, a sufficient number of collectors, whose duty it shall be to procure funds by an annual personal application to individuals, within their respective districts.

These collectors, procuring subscriptions or donations within the circle of their own personal acquaintance, and transmitting them through the treasuries of the auxiliaries, are the very life of the whole organization. They, especially, and indeed all the officers, should be kept constantly informed of whatever they need to know, in order to sustain their zeal and direct their labors. For this purpose, it may be well to send the Repository gratis, to such of them as collect ten dollars or more annually. The auxiliaries must also receive occasional visits from the traveling agents. Thus, at a comparatively slight expense, an auxiliary may be kept alive from year to year indefinitely, yielding, by its own operations, a larger income to the Parent Society, than could be raised from the same territory by any other process.

Where auxiliaries are sufficiently numerous in any vicinity, the labors of agents may be abridged by the formation of County Societies, as a medium of intercourse between the town auxiliaries and the State Societies. These County Societies should hold annual meetings, at which delegates from the town auxiliaries, and as many others as can be induced to attend, should be present. Here they should always meet the traveling agent, or the Secretary, or some other representative of the State Society. The impression made at this meeting, will of course be carried home to every town in which there is an auxiliary, and finally, to every school district, and every fire-side, which a collector visits. If the meeting is a good one, every person may foresee the result. The good impression will be rendered more effectual, if the town auxiliaries meet soon after the county anniversary, and have an address, prepared by some suitable person from among themselves, or procured by themselves from the vicinity.

The most perfect working of this system will of course require, that the whole territory over which it extends, should be given up to its operation. As it provides a channel for the transmission of all funds, there will be no use for collecting agents, traveling from place to place. Indeed any action on the subject, except that of the system itself, will be sure to derange some part of the machinery, and in the end, to cost more than it is worth.

Among the advantages of such a system, the following seem to me important:

1. It is in harmony with the habits of the people of New England. This, I trust, will be sufficiently obvious from the former part of this letter.
2. It is a mode of operation to which the giving part of our population are accustomed. It has long been used among us by other societies. Every body understands it, and feels at home in the practice of it.
3. It will raise a greater revenue, than can be raised in any other way, from the same territory. Such is the experience of our best conducted societies.

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4. It will yield a more steady and permanent revenue, than any other system. A town auxiliary will give about so much annually. The Parent Society will soon become able to foresee, with a good degree of certainty, not only what aid it is to receive from one quarter and another during the year, but even the month in which it will be received; for every part of the country has its convenient times for payments, which are the same from year to year, and will soon become known at the general treasury.

5. This system secures to the society, in every nook and corner into which it is carried, an organized body of intelligent advocates, prepared to sustain the cause against whatever opposition may present itself. The officers of the town auxiliaries, and especially the collectors, will not look on tamely and silently and see the cause put down. They are every where among the people, are a part of them, understand them, and generally are persons who have more than an ordinary share of influence with them. The system has therefore peculiar advantages, both for repelling enemies and making friends.

6. There is one more advantage of this plan, which may be indicated, rather than described, by saying that it will enable the Parent Society, to avail itself of the collected wisdom of its supporters. In such an organization, operating successfully, the individual donor does not regard himself as merely the giver of so much a year; he is rather, one of those who have combined to accomplish a certain object, and who are to contribute, from time to time, their quota of whatever may be necessary for its accomplishment. He has adopted the enterprise as his own, and must watch its progress, and understand its management and success; he must consider whether the enterprise is well conducted, and what should be the remedy for existing defects. Many of the donors will of course be unable to take a statesman-like view of the subject in all its various bearings; but the general result of so much thinking will not usually be far from the truth. By means of the discussions at annual meetings, and in various other ways, that result will be sure to make itself known. The Parent Society will thus be enabled more perfectly to watch the course of public sentiment among its supporters, to gather hints from it when it affords any worth gathering, and to apply correctives seasonably when they are needed.

7. Under such an organization, the receipts of the society will depend mainly on the amount of public confidence in the merits of the enterprise, and will be but little affected by occasional prosperity or reverses. The donor has decided that the enterprise is a good one, and that his share of the necessary expense is about so much annually; and this decision will not be changed by any of those common accidents, which every similar enterprise must encounter; even should he make the most discouraging discovery which the nature of the case admits; should he find the society in difficulty through mismanagement; in other words, should he learn that *his* agents have not conducted *his* business so well as they should have done; even then he has only to do what other men do when their agents mismanage their affairs,—give better instructions, or, at most, change his agents. In short, if there is an unreasonable want of success, he is not therefore to abandon the enterprise, but to do his part towards ascertaining and removing the cause of the failure.

The undisturbed operation of this plan, of course excludes two forms of effort, to which nearly all our benevolent societies have at some time resorted, and always with bad results.

1. "Extra effort," to make a "crisis." A "crisis," unless evidently produced by some change of circumstances which there was no reason to anticipate, always injures the reputation of a society for good management. "Why," the people will ask, "did they let the society get into a crisis? Why did they not foresee what was coming, and provide for it in season? Is it safe to put our money into the hands of men who have not energy and sagacity enough to keep out of a crisis?" And then, "extra effort" this year, from its very nature, implies less effort next year, and therefore can give nothing but unsteadiness to the operations of the society that depends upon them. And if they become frequent, they cease to be "extra;" they lose their power, and the minds of donors are thrown into such a state, that extra stimulants are required to produce ordinary effects. The excitability of the givers is soon used up, and the amount required from them, even in a moderate number of years, is less than if no extra effort had been used.

2. Large subscriptions, payable by instalments. The strong objection against this system is, that the donor is in one state of mind when he subscribes, and another when he pays. A few choice spirits may go through the operation uninjured; but the general working of the system will be this:—The subscription is obtained, by exciting the benevolence of the donor; the effect of that excitement on his character, is benign; but the payment of each instalment comes upon him like the payment of a debt, which is claimed because of his "promise to pay." The society comes up before his mind, not as his agent in a benevolent work, but as his creditor, whose demands are to deprive him of a certain number of his dollars. He pays his successive instalments, if he pays them at all—with a steadily increasing regret; and when he pays the last, is glad that he has done with you. For the sake of consistency, he may still call himself your friend; but his coldness will make him such a friend, as is equivalent to an enemy. In many cases, this change of feeling will be perfected before half the instalments are paid, and will prevent the payment of the other half. In one of the most successful movements of this kind, apparently, that I ever witnessed, probably not one-third of the instalments were ever paid; and though more than ten years have elapsed, that society has never been able to do any thing on the same ground since. My explanation of the working of this system may appear metaphysical, and over-refined, but I have no doubt of its truth; and the fact at least is certain, that sad experience has taught our principal benevolent societies, to avoid that way of raising funds. An annual appeal to each donor's benevolence, is found to succeed much better in the end.

Some of your readers may suspect that I have overrated the sagacity, the intelligence and considerateness of the people of New England, and that I have ascribed to them, thoughts which came into my own mind, as appropriate to certain occasions, but which will never occur to them. In reply to such an objection, I can only say, that I have been continually on my guard against that error, and believe that I have generally avoided it. From my earliest years of manhood, my relations to the common class

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of givers in New England have been such, as have compelled me to observe and study the working of their minds on such subjects; and I have endeavored to describe them to you, not as I fancy they may be, or ought to be, but as I have actually found them. How well I have succeeded, your own knowledge of them will enable you to judge; you can judge, too, far better than I can, how far the same descriptions apply to the people in other parts of the United States.

I concluded my former letter with the remark, that in New England, the society has a prospect of an abundance of hard work, under circumstances very favorable to success. This, I trust, has shown ground for hope, that the success may be permanent.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH TRACY.

LATE AND HIGHLY INTERESTING DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

WE now submit despatches recently received by the brig "Hope," and still later by the schooner "Atalanta." The affairs of the Colony appear to have been conducted with ability and economy, by the Governor, who has devoted all his energies to the advancement of the public welfare. We have several other valuable letters from the Colony, also files of the Liberia Herald and Africa's Luminary, affording matter of great interest for our future numbers.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,
June 9, 1842.

GENTLEMEN.—On the 29th January last, I embarked on the Schooner Regulus, and visited Edina, Bassa Cove, Bexley, Sinou, Cape Palmas; and nearly all the intermediate native towns.

The people at Edina and Bassa Cove, appeared glad to see me, as almost every one had some business to be attended to. Many had unsettled accounts with the Agency and Commonwealth; some wanted farm land, others title deeds for lands cleared and planted, and not a few had grievances of every description to settle, or be redressed.

I was detained here eight days endeavoring to attend to all these matters, and, I believe, succeeded in settling some accounts, reconciling some difficulties, &c., &c. On my arrival at this place, I found anchored at the Cove a "long, black, suspicious looking schooner." On my reaching the shore I ascertained this vessel was from New York, and had just landed a cargo of merchandize at New Cesters in the charge of a Spaniard, who came out in her as supercargo. I learned further she had been overhauled at New Cesters by the Commander of one of her Majesty's cruisers, who pronounced her papers regular, and that she was owned by —, of New York, and chartered to deliver a cargo of merchandize at New Cesters on the coast of Africa. The collector at Bassa, had boarded her the day before my arrival, and reported that the Captain refused to pay any port charges, alleging "that as he was only supplying his vessel with ballast and water, he felt that he was not bound to pay the charges."

As the Captain did not visit the shore, and as we had no means within our reach, to force a compliance with our port regulations, we had to content ourselves with the indulgence, that ere long we may be able to assert our rights, and not have the mortification to see our laws disregarded, and the authorities put at defiance, and by those too, who should be the first to respect us, and to take us by the hand and lead us to a nation's glory.

The second day after my arrival at Bassa Cove, I met a stranger, (a white man) who spoke good English, though he had all the appearance of a foreigner. I soon ascertained, that this man was the supercargo of the New York schooner. I questioned him as to the object of his visit to the coast of Africa? By whom the vessel was owned? What kind of a cargo he expected to take from the coast? And what brought him to the settlement? To the first, he answered, he came to purchase Camwood and Palm oil. I said to him at once, you have come to purchase slaves, to which he made no reply. To the second question, he said, the vessel was owned by Mr. B—— of New York, who would be on the coast himself in a few days. As I supposed, he alluded to —— B—— of New York, I asked him what B——? He said he could not recollect his Christian name, but it was a Captain B——, who had been trading at the colonies for some time—said he had never seen B—— himself.

By his many equivocations, I concluded that he knew very little about B——, and perhaps B—— less about him. Said thirdly, the vessel would take no cargo from the coast, that she would sail in a few days for one of the Cape de Verd Islands, from thence to the U. S. direct, and would be happy to take charge of any letters I might wish to send to America. It was soon rumored in the settlement, the vessel was going to America; the next day packages of letters, &c., were sent by boats and canoes on board to be delivered in America, whether they ever reached their destination or not, I cannot tell; I did not believe him, therefore, did not send any. Fourthly, he said, he came to the settlement to see if he could purchase any quantity of Camwood and Palm oil, and said the Captain would be on shore the next day to see me.

I told him, I knew him to be a slaver, and as such he must leave the settlement immediately. He departed forthwith, and I have not heard of his visiting the settlement since. The Captain did not visit the shore the next day, nor did I see him at all. The fourth day the vessel got under weigh and stood up the coast: *she sailed very fast.*

I got information from the Fishmen at the Cove, that she would return in a few days, to take a cargo of slaves. I was exceedingly anxious to arm and man the Regulus, and wait for him in company with the British cruiser "Termagant," then off New Cesters; many of the Colonists offered to volunteer: I was afraid this might not meet the approbation of the Board, I therefore abandoned the idea. She did return in about ten or fifteen days, *took in a cargo of 250 SLAVES*, and put to sea—all done in about 12 hours.

After getting through with my business at the settlement, I set sail for Sinou, where we arrived on the 8th February. I made but a short stay here, after giving some directions for the security of the prisoners, who committed the murder detailed in my last communication, (15th April.) We proceeded on our voyage; I was anxious to reach Cape Palmas in ad-

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vance of another vessel bound to the same place and for the same purpose —*to procure a supply of rice.*

We anchored at Cape Palmas on the 11th, and learned with much regret, that no rice could be bought.

The brig Harriet, from Baltimore, that had arrived a few days before us, had purchased what they could spare. This vessel brought out the two Roman Catholic Missionaries. On visiting the shore, I found the other Missionaries in quite a state of excitement. They regretted very much the introduction of the R. C. Religion to the Colony, and apprehended in these two men formidable rivals; and well they might, for they are both men of influence and talent; and their forms and ceremonies, in fact their whole system of religion, are so well adapted to the feelings and natural dispositions of the natives, that they will fall into it immediately.

I visited most of the Mission establishments, and was well pleased with what I saw.

Rev. Mr. Wilson is doing much to redeem Africa's degraded sons; his native schools are pretty well attended, and some of the scholars make considerable proficiency.

The Methodist Mission school is also conducted with much energy, and will no doubt prove a blessing to Africa.

Rev. Mr. Minor of the Episcopal Mission, with whom I had some acquaintance, I understood was sick, and as Dr. Savage whom I saw pass the Government House several times gave me no invitation, I had not the pleasure of visiting that establishment.

Governor Russwurm manages the affairs of the Colony, with much prudence and discretion, and every thing appears prosperous, the people generally are contented and happy.

On the 14th we left Cape Palmas well pleased with all we had seen: next morning we heard heavy firing of cannon at some distance up the coast, which could not be accounted for, except as some conjectured, the three French men-of-war we knew to be at "Jaraway," had fallen in with some pirate or slaver, whom they had engaged. At 1 o'clock, P. M., about 10 miles from the anchorage at "Jaraway" we saw the Frenchmen underway and standing to the southward. As we neared the shore, we discovered a French Flag flying on the heights, near one of the large towns. We were soon boarded by several canoes from the shore, and learned from the natives, that the Frenchmen had contracted for the purchase of the place, that the purchase money was to be paid in eight or ten months; that the French had agreed to establish and erect fortifications, that morning the King and Headmen had visited the ships, and the Commander had fired a number of guns. I sent word to King Jack, (who I had known for several years) that I had come to visit him, &c., &c.; but as I had been informed he had sold his country, without letting the Americans know it, therefore, I should leave immediately. He sent a messenger immediately to inform me, if I would stay for him, he would come on board. Fifteen minutes afterwards the old gentleman was along-side. He said they had not sold the country—but when I reminded him of the French flag that was still flying, he said they had only purchased a small place to establish factories, and that if I wished to purchase he would sell me as much land as I wanted, pointing at the same time to an extent

of about three miles on the beach, saying he would sell me that. I told him I would think of it and let him know in a few months. After receiving a dash, or present (which these dignitaries always seem to claim as a matter of course,) he left us, telling me he should expect an answer. I afterwards learned from pretty good authority, that the French had purchased a large tract of country at this place *by Royal authority*. And that the French Government intends making establishments along the coast to prevent British merchantmen monopolizing the trade. They made several other attempts to purchase territory, viz: at Butaw, Kroo Country, &c.; but I believe without success. They are to return up the coast in a few months and will no doubt make another attempt.

We left "Jaraway" the next morning for "Grand Sess," where we arrived the same evening, and the following morning the King and Headmen (having been invited) came on board. I was anxious to get this place, therefore soon opened to them the object of my visit. They appeared at first not disposed to sell, but rather we should settle among them and trade, offering to give us as much land as we wanted. Finding that I would not consent to any thing less than a purchase, after much talk and palavering, the following agreement was signed, viz:

"We the undersigned, King and Headmen of the Territory of Grand Sess, do agree on our part to sell to the Am. Colonization Society forever, (for and in consideration of one thousand bars, equal in value to \$500, to be paid to us by the said Society) a certain tract of land, in the territory of the said Grand Sess, bounded as follows: commencing at the mouth of the river Pow, and running along the beach south-easterly, two miles, thence running east twenty-five miles, and thence, north-westerly ten miles, and thence, west to the mouth of the said river Pow. It is further agreed that this contract shall be forwarded to the Am. Col. Society in the U. S. for their approbation, and should they decline the purchase, this agreement to be void.

"GOVERNOR TOM,
WILLOW,
GEORGE WILSON,
JAMES LIVERPOOL,
PALAVER HOUSE MASTER."

As an earnest I gave them about 100 lbs. of tobacco, with the promise to inform them of the determination of the Society, as soon as practicable. This subject I hope you will speedily attend to. * * It is a great Rice and Palm oil country, and foreigners would not like it to fall into our hands. There were at the time two British and one American factories established on shore, and it is understood in our contract that those factories are not to be removed, and to have the right of undisturbed trade for three years. The next morning we sailed for "Little Sess," where we arrived the same evening, and where the Fishmen had promised to pay the \$1000, stipulated in a treaty signed at Bassa Cove in 1839. After remaining here two days they paid us four small Bullocks, (worth about \$10 each) with a promise if we would remain two days longer, they would give us six more Bullocks, all they could pay at present, but as the expense of the vessel would be about equivalent to the value of the cattle, I determined to leave immediately. The natives here are very hostile to the English. For some

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imaginary insult a British man-of-war in company with three British merchantmen, bombarded the town of these poor creatures, causing considerable damage to property, and the loss of one or two lives without effecting any thing more. This place can be purchased, but at a very high price, and as I could see no great object in having it, (except to own all the coast betwixt Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, which certainly is very desirable,) I concluded at present not to say any thing serious to them on the subject.

I called a few hours at "Tasson" to inquire, if they were still willing to sell to the Americans (as they had intimated to Gov. Buchanan) their Territory or any part of it. They agreed to sell, but the amount demanded being too large, (\$1,500), I soon left them, promising to talk again on the subject at some future day, and with a promise from them not to sell any part of their territory without first consulting the Americans.

This place I think may be purchased for about \$750.

I stopped at several places within the bounds of the Kroo country—but found the people pretty much every where opposed to selling the land, they are are willing to rent or lease for a term of years, and only then in consideration, that no Government be established independent of their own, and no restrictions be put on their trade.

On the 22d I reached Siou, after spending two days in attending to a multiplicity of grievances, accounts, and settling as far as possible the difficulties that had arisen on account of the murder detailed in my communication of the 15th April. We sailed again, and the second day out found ourselves off "River Cess." I have long wished the Society could be put in possession of this place; the land is fertile, the harbor good, and the entrance to the river better perhaps than any betwixt this place, (Monrovia) and Cape Palmas. Upon the whole it would be an admirable location for a trading establishment, and at some future time for a settlement.

This place is claimed by Captain Spence, a British merchant, who for several years had a trading establishment here. About two years ago, the natives, displeased with his conduct, ordered him to quit the place. This he refused to do; when, about six months afterwards, they compelled him to leave by force. Two or three British men-of-war endeavored to re-establish him, but only succeeded in firing upon the town—in demolishing the houses formerly occupied by Spence's factors—knocking down a number of the native huts, and killing one man.

Captain Spence's heirs, I understand, have abandoned the idea of ever being able to establish any real claim to this place. The natives tell me he has none, and showed me an instrument signed by Captain Spence, which is nothing more than an agreement that grants to Captain Spence, the exclusive right of trade, for certain considerations on his part to be complied with, annually. Not a word is said about the purchase of territory. The natives are anxious (as they have been for some time) that the Americans should buy a part of their territory immediately; but I declined for the present making any contract, informing them that so soon as it could be ascertained that no foreign claim existed we would purchase. They have agreed to wait your answer. We called at Grand Cora and Tradetown for a few hours, but could see none of the headmen. They

were in the country attending their rice farms. We saw at New Cesters an American schooner from New York landing a cargo of merchandise to the supercargo I had seen at Bassa Cove on my way down, and who has in his barracoon several hundred slaves.

The British man-of-war, Termagant, was lying off the harbor; but of course the schooner took no slaves off, (at least at the time,) consequently the commander could not detain her. She sailed from thence to the Gal-linas; that she afterwards returned and took slaves is doubtful. She is an eastern built vessel, and had not the appearance of a fast sailer.

I arrived at Bassa on the 25th, where I spent two days more in attending to public business, particularly making arrangements to have completed immediately the school-house on Factory island.

On the 2d of March, after an absence of thirty-three days, I again returned to Monrovia, where I found that Colonel Lewis, whom I had left in charge of public matters, had done every thing to my satisfaction, and that peace and harmony generally prevailed.

The Legislature.—As there had been considerable excitement at the late election, and two or three of the members elect continued to manifest dispositions hostile to the peace of the community, and as I felt anxious to learn the decision of the Board respecting an act passed at the last session of the Council, making certain persons ineligible to any elective office in the commonwealth, I thought proper to delay the meeting of the Legislature until April, by which time I expected certainly to have heard from the Board, when the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the law would be settled.

The meeting commenced on the 4th of April, and for the two first days appeared rather squally. Brander and Davis objected to Sheridan's taking his seat, the latter most vehemently. The objections urged were, first, that the citizens of Greenville, Sinou, had not paid the poll tax required by the fifth section of an act passed January, 1841, requiring public officers to renew their bonds, &c.; and secondly, that the deputy sheriff at Sinou (instead of directing his returns to the sheriff of Bassa county to be by him forwarded to the colonial secretary) had himself forwarded the returns of the election to the colonial secretary direct, contrary to the seventh section of an act to regulate elections passed in January of the same year.

Mr. Hanson, from Sinou, produced a letter written by Governor Buchanan, July 10th, and addressed to him with the following paragraph, viz: "As the year is so far gone, perhaps it would be best to leave the subject of licenses, taxes, and such things required by our laws until the beginning of the next year, when all these and the tariff can be commenced regularly as they are elsewhere."

On this question the house was divided; the result you will find in the minutes. Wilson's and Gripon's case next came up; how it terminated you are already informed. * * * * *

The general condition of things in the Colony appears prosperous and encouraging.

Commerce.—The commerce of the Colony is increasing daily. More produce has been purchased by the colonists the past season than for several preceding years. Accompanying this you will receive the collec-

tor's report for the port of Monrovia for the quarter ending 31st March, to which may be added an equal amount for the ports of Junk, Bassa Cove, and Sinou.

Agriculture.—The interest now manifested by the farmers, I think, has never been surpassed. The success that attended the sugar operations at the colonial farm, the M. E. mission farm at White Plains, and Mr. Willis's farm at Millsburg, have convinced the people pretty generally of the practicability of farming. The people throughout the commonwealth are becoming convinced of its importance, and are everywhere making renewed efforts. Within the last four or five months some eight or ten families have left the settlements of Edina and Bassa Cove and established themselves on the banks of the St. John's river, determined to try their fortunes at farming.

Public Buildings.—I am happy to inform you that the light-house on Cape Messurado is at length completed. It is twenty-four feet square and two stories high. The first story is intended to be used as an arsenal to secure the guns, &c., &c. belonging to Fort Norris battery. The second story is to be fitted for the use of the poor and destitute of the Colony. The location is considered more healthy than the colonial farm. Here they will be more immediately under my inspection, and more convenient for the colonial physician to attend them. Here we expect to have them well provided for, and such as are able from time to time to cultivate a small garden to be attached to the buildings. I am making preparations to have a large coffee plantation on the Cape, (the soil is well adapted to the growth of coffee,) which I believe can be made profitable, and will add much to the appearance of the town.

We have commenced in Monrovia a commodious edifice for a court-house and council-room. It is fifty-six feet long, thirty-four feet wide and two stories high, built of stone, and to be so constructed as to have no wood-work (the roof excepted) exposed to the weather on the outside.

In April last the small peninsula on which stood the Government house at Sinou was washed away by the violence of the sea, demolishing the house and otherwise doing considerable damage. Most of the timber, &c. has been saved at considerable expense. I shall not proceed to have another house erected until I hear from you.

I hope you have not overlooked the suggestion in my communication 15th April relative to the Government house at Bassa Cove. Should you conclude to keep it, it should be thoroughly repaired immediately.

I am happy to inform you that the school-house on Factory island is so far completed as to be tenantable. Dr. Johnson now occupies it, and has commenced his operations, with every prospect of succeeding well. We have had much difficulty and some additional expense in erecting the house on the site first selected. After the walls had been nearly completed the second time they tumbled down, and we had almost despaired of being able at all to accomplish the work, but by perseverance we have succeeded beyond our expectation. Dr. Johnson, 5th May, writes me: "The house is a noble one and I hope will stand a good old age, &c., &c." Accompanying this you will receive Mr. Sheridan's account from Bassa Cove to 31st December, 1841; among which you will find the account against the school-house on Factory island to that date. The carpenter's

bills for additional lumber, &c. &c. are still unsettled, and will require about one thousand dollars.

These bills we shall pay, and send you the entire account as soon as possible that you may settle the balance with the Ladies' Liberia School Association. I have sent them a copy of this account.

The Colonial Farm.—The operations at the farm are still going on. Mr. Jenks superintended there the last season, and manufactured about three thousand pounds of sugar and two or three hundred gallons of molasses. He would, perhaps, have made some eight or ten thousand pounds if force to carry the mill could have been procured. As it was, we found the cane could not be more than half pressed, consequently losing one-half the quantity. We therefore concluded to cease grinding, and to save all the larger *or Otaheite* cane for seed, and to plant a larger crop for the next season, expecting, in the mean time, that such arrangements can be made that we shall be able the next season to work the mill to advantage. We have no power in the Colony sufficient. The small cattle on this coast will endure nothing. We beg that you will send us in all December or by the 1st of January an inclined wheel with its fixtures, which will not cost much in America, and will answer our purpose better perhaps than a steam engine.

By the brig *Hope* I shall send you two or three barrels of sugar from the farm of as good quality perhaps as you will get anywhere.

The Schooner Regulus.—In my communication 15th April, I informed you I should send the schooner to America in all of the month of May. The death of Captain Preston on the 16th May, the chance of selling the schooner for a good price, and the opportunity of shipping produce to America immediately have caused me to alter the arrangement.

On the return of the schooner from Sinou, Captain Preston (who had remained at Monrovia on account of ill health) was dead. The mate's health was very poor, and he the only navigator on board. I thought it unsafe to despatch her for the United States under such circumstances. As Mr. Teage was anxious to have a vessel of her class, I consented to sell her for four thousand dollars payable in Palm oil.

As we cannot get Captain Preston's account ready to go by this vessel (as there are some amounts unsettled) it will be forwarded to you by the brig *Grecian*, of Philadelphia, or the brig *Harriet*, of Baltimore, to sail from the coast in two or three weeks. I shall try to make arrangements here to pay off the crew. The *Regulus* is to be put under the colonial flag.

The Colonial Warehouse.—Accompanying this you will receive the accounts from the warehouse for the quarter ending 31st December, 1841, and for the quarter ending 31st March, 1842.

We are now shipping from the warehouse on board the brig *Hope*, of New York, about nineteen thousand gallons of Palm oil, (including eight thousand five hundred gallons from Mr. Teage received in payment for the schooner *Regulus*) and twenty-five tons Camwood. We have used every effort to make as large a shipment as possible. Had we been supplied with suitable trade goods, we could now have shipped about twice the quantity of produce.

If it is the intention of the Society to continue their trading operations, it is important that they should make such arrangements as will insure success.

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This can be done. Keep constantly on hand at this place a supply of trade goods, so that the factories established along the coast can be regularly supplied, and success is sure. As it is, we establish factories, employ factors, give the natives considerable amounts as dashes for the privilege of trading; and in two or three months, just as we get established, our stock of goods is gone, and the operation becomes a dead expense.

As I suggested some time ago, if you will supply us with goods and a suitable vessel, we can, by every vessel bringing emigrants and supplies, send you back the nett cost of goods, reserving for the expenses of Government the profits arising from the sale of such goods, (not including of course supplies for emigrants.)

Should you send us another vessel to remain on the coast, I would recommend one of those New York centre-board schooners of about 100 tons, which will not, when loaded draw more than six feet of water; such a vessel will sail pretty well, and can be taken over any of our bars. Should this not meet your views, I would suggest another plan; buy a good vessel of about two hundred and fifty tons, load her with emigrants and a suitable cargo of merchandize, and let her remain on the coast each trip, two or three months, during which time, with what produce we can gather at the settlements, before her arrival, she can return to America with a full cargo. It is highly important, gentlemen, for the safety of the settlements along the coast, that you have a vessel of some class, to visit them at least once or twice a year. As you have been already advised on this subject, I merely mention the fact here to refresh your memory.

Enclosed is a copy of a correspondence between Hon. L. Sheridan, of Bassa Cove, and Lieut. Seagram, of Her Majesty's brig "Termagant," also a copy of my letter to Lieut. Seagram on that perplexing subject—the right of British traders to persist in violation of the laws of the Commonwealth, to carry on a trade with the natives of Bassa Cove.

I should like to say more on the subject, but must defer it at present for the want of time. It is a matter that deserves your serious attention. The English and French are no doubt making efforts to procure territory on this coast, and why the Americans are so indifferent on this subject I know not. When it is perhaps, too late, they will wake up.

The general health of the people, in most of the settlements is good. I am sorry to say that at New Georgia, and Lower Caldwell, it is otherwise; and this must be owing to local causes. At New Georgia it cannot well be otherwise than unhealthy; the town is surrounded on all sides by low marshy land, and the water, especially, in the dry season, is very bad.

No more deaths have occurred among the last emigrants settled at Millsburg, and at this place.

Dr. Day left this place in the Regulus, 22d April last for Settra Kroo, where he expects to remain some months. As the destitute and suffering condition of some of the people up the river, and the invalids at the Colonial Farm require the attention of some medical man, I shall be compelled of necessity to employ Dr. Prout for a short time. I presume Dr. Day does not expect to receive pay for the time he is absent.

I can find no trace, of any map of the coast commenced by Gov. Buchanan; I have set about the work myself, and shall try to have it ready to forward to the Board in a few months.

The season is so far spent, I find, I shall not be able to make the contemplated excursion up St Paul's river, until about December or January next, should my health, &c. permit.

I find that an African climate has so impaired my constitution, as to make it important that I should take a trip to the U. S., or elsewhere, and once at least in three or four years—which I have been in the habit of doing for the last ten years.

It had been arranged between Gov. Buchanan and myself, in 1841, that I should be spared to visit the U. States or England in 1842. The death of Gov. Buchanan of course, made void this arrangement.

I now beg, that the Board will make such arrangements as to allow me, (should my life be spared so long) to visit England or America, in the summer of 1843. I am anxious to do so for the double purpose of improving my health, (if it should please an all-wise Providence) and to obtain such information as the trip may afford.

I am gentlemen.

Most respectfully,

Your ob't servant

J. J. ROBERTS.

To the Ex. Committee, Am. Colonization Society,
Washington City, D. C.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,

August 11, 1842.

SIR.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th March, by the barque "Rhoderic Dhu," inclosing a set of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee, 19th February, "accepting a proposition of John McDonogh, Esq., of New Orleans, to liberate and colonize eighty of his slaves, and to allow them to emigrate to Liberia."

This is certainly a noble act of Mr. McDonogh, and is worthy of example, more especially, (as I am informed) he has given himself some trouble to prepare them for the enjoyment of freedom in their new homes, by educating and otherwise fitting them for the important change in their condition.

Your letters of the 27th and 30th of April, referring to despatches forwarded by the U. S. ship "Vandalia," are also received.

The necessary preparations for the comfortable accommodation of the emigrants, by the "Mariposa," and your instructions in reference to those sent out by Mr. McDonogh, shall receive immediate attention. I regret that we could not have received earlier notice of your intention to establish a settlement at Blue Barre, to make the necessary arrangements with native chiefs, (for you remember it was stipulated, that we should not occupy the land, nor make any settlement on the spot selected for the town, short of five years; that time has not expired, therefore, further negotiations must be entered into with the natives,) and suitable preparations for the reception of the emigrants, will require more time than we are likely to have.

We are expecting the ship daily, and should she arrive to-day, it would be impossible for us to take them to Blue Barre.

Immediately after the receipt of your communication, I despatched letters to Mr. John Hanson of Sinou, requiring him to ascertain, and forward to

me immediate information, whether the natives will consent for us to establish *now*, a settlement at Blue Barre? And if so, what number of emigrants can be comfortably accommodated there, and at Sinou?

This information has not yet arrived; though I apprehend but little objection on the part of the natives, especially, if they are to receive a small compensation; still it would be impolitic to take them there until the conditions can be ascertained.

The opinion of the Rev. Mr. Pinney, as to the ineligibility of Blue Barre for Mr. McDonogh's people, I think in the main correct, though it may be as favorable to health, as any other location, which is questionable.—The prospects for agricultural pursuits, especially for cultivating sugar cane are not so good, as on the banks of the St. Paul's or St. John's river. If settled on the banks of either of these rivers, they will not only have the advantage of better accommodations, than can be possibly made in time for their reception elsewhere, at this season of the year, which is absolutely important, to secure their comfort, health and future success, but will have better soil for the culture of sugar cane, sufficient protection from the depredations of the natives to which they must be more or less exposed at Blue Barre; and if on the St. Paul's, will have the advantage of a good mill at the colonial farm to grind their cane. These, Sir, are important considerations, and unless instructions to the contrary, should arrive with them, or the state of preparations at Blue Barre should be such as to make it perfectly safe, I am rather inclined to locate them on the banks of the St. Paul's. I shall, however, suspend my final determination until their arrival, and (if found to be sufficiently intelligent) shall confer with them on the subject, and after explaining all the circumstances connected with the two locations, shall be guided in some measure, by their wishes. In either case, be assured, Sir, nothing on our part shall be neglected, which will in any degree contribute to their health and future welfare.

I regret to hear, that the Society is suffering so seriously in its pecuniary concerns—since I have had the honor of managing the affairs of the society in Liberia, I have observed the most rigid economy, almost amounting to parsimoniousness, which however, has enabled us to make a shipment of produce to America, by the brig Hope, in June last, amounting to some ten thousand dollars, which I hope will have come to hand in good time to relieve the Society, from some of its embarrassments.

By the Hope I forwarded to the Board, the two first quarters' accounts, from the warehouse, Monrovia, Mr. Sheridan's accounts from the warehouse Bassa Cove, the minutes of the Legislative Council, for 1842, the Collector's report for the port of Monrovia, &c., &c., all of which, I hope ere this have reached you.

Accompanying this, you will receive the third quarters' accounts, from the warehouse ending 30th June, with these you will find Capt. Preston's account for sundries, furnished in Liberia. * * * * *

In this part of the Colony, agriculture is increasing wonderfully, though we have had but few importations from abroad, our supply of Potatoes, Cassadas, Plantains, &c., &c., have not been limited.

With fervent wishes for the success of colonization,

I am, Sir, most respectfully, your ob't servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

To REV. R. R. GURLEY, SEC. AM. COL. SOCIETY,
Washington City, D. C.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,

August 31, 1842.

SIR.—Your letters of the 19th, 21st, and 26th March, by the United States ship *Vandalia*, copies of which reached us by the barque ‘*Rhoderick Dhu*,’ four weeks ago, were received on the 17th instant.

The *Vandalia* remained some ten or twelve days, during which time the captain and other officers visited the shore frequently, and appeared highly gratified with the condition of things in the Colony. I found Captain Ramsay, and indeed all the officers, very kind, gentlemanly, and well-disposed towards the Colony.

Captain Ramsay seems to take great interest in our prosperity, and offered to assist us in any way consistent with his orders.

I conversed with him freely on several subjects connected with our relations toward several of the native tribes, particularly the people of Grand Cape Mount and New Cesters.

Captain Ramsay is of opinion that no time should be lost to secure to the Colony all the territory between Grand Cape Mount and Cape Palmas; that from what he has seen and heard since his arrival on the coast, he is fully convinced that the English would gladly, and no doubt will soon make an effort to monopolize the whole African trade, and unless the United States Government will give to the Colony some efficient aid, the boundaries of Liberia will be confined to our very doors, and in a few years emigration must necessarily cease, for the want of territory.

Captain Ramsay very kindly offered to take me to Cape Mount, where I have been anxious to go for some time to investigate the validity of a claim there, and to make such purchases or treaties as I might be able. But his wish to proceed as fast as possible to Berriby to look after the murderers of the master and crew of the American schooner, *Mary Carver*, would prevent his giving me as much time as would be required at this season of the year to assemble the kings and chiefs before any purchase or treaty could be made. I shall avail myself of the first opportunity to attend to this business.

Canot, who is still here with his family, is getting somewhat disaffected toward the English. He says Seagram (who it seems was the prime mover in the whole affair) has deceived him. I have concluded that if in case the deed he holds cannot be set aside (which is doubtful from the fact of its bearing the attestation of British officers) to make some arrangement with him that will put us in possession of his right to the territory, and at the same time shall endeavor to procure from the proper persons at Cape Mount such a right as will put the question at rest among the country people. Any arrangement that I may make with him shall be subject, of course, to your approval. With regard to New Cesters, Captain Ramsay is clearly of my opinion that we should take immediate possession of the territory and disperse the band of men stealers that now reside there.

Among the old settlers it has been generally contended that we have a claim to it; but no traces of any treaty or deed of conveyance can be found in the archives of the Colony.

The records of the Colony, I regret to say, have been kept very loosely; several important documents, to the knowledge of many of the citizens, cannot be found. By accident I found, not long since, part of an old jour-

nal kept by Mr. Ashmun in 1825, which fully convinces me of a claim to at least that part of the territory near the river, and at present occupied by slave factories. Mr. Ashmun says, under date October 20th, 1825, "Messrs. Waring and Warner were despatched to the leeward on an important mission to Young Sesters (New Cesters) and Grand Bassa. The object of the mission to Young Sesters was to ratify a bargain made virtually several months ago for all the territory lying along the banks of the river of that name, and extending north and south half a league from either bank of the river.

"In this part of the commission the delegates were entirely successful, and Mr. Warner having means to the value of from one to two hundred bushels of rice, remained with instructions to purchase and deposit that quantity; and immediately set himself about building a store and dwelling-house, and making other such improvements as might be in his power."

November 29th, 1825, he says, "An act has been passed in conformity to the arrangements made with King Freeman, of the Sesters, prohibiting the colonists from trading between Trade Town and Tabocanee except through the factory, on severe penalties. Prices to be given and received at the factory are established.

King Freeman holds himself responsible for the safety of the merchandise sent to the factory. The factors and freighters make themselves responsible to the agent for the faithful discharge of their respective trusts; and the agent secures the colonists who commit their merchandise to the licensed freighters and factors against all other than providential losses." Sometime after, he says, "Returned from the mission to the leeward by the schooner St. Pauls, Messrs. Waring and Benson." The factory at the Sesters was burnt about the 1st of the month by a person resident, and it is supposed acting under the control of King West, of Trade Town.

The incendiary pretended to an hereditary family claim on the territory near the river, and had been irritated by Freeman's neglecting in *disposing of the territory* so far to recognise his claim as even to consult him in the business. But redress had been promptly demanded and immediately obtained. No property except the house (which Freeman undertakes to rebuild at his own expense) was destroyed.

Freeman and West are, and long have been, determined and irreconcileable enemies. West having an immediate trade with foreigners (not less than thirty vessels coming consigned to him every year) has the most resources; Freeman the greatest number of subjects.

But the business of the factory has suffered no interruption, nor are its prospects much affected by the occurrence.

A large farm is about to be brought under cultivation, but for political reasons of a very obvious and forcible nature, Freeman disclaims all right to demand or wish to receive, for the protection and privileges afforded the factory, any definite or valuable consideration. He also finds it necessary, so far to modify the leave given, (in construction) as not to define with accurate boundaries, the *ceded Territory*, and the modification of the leave, it has been judged expedient to acquiesce in for a season, without introducing any alterations in the "*original instrument*." I shall, however, postpone definite action with regard to this place, until I can learn the pleasure of the Board.

I received a deputation a few days ago, from Little Cape Mount.— Their object was to engage the authorities of Liberia, to become mediator, or to take sides with them to settle the war, now raging in that country; they express themselves heartily tired of it, and urge the necessity of bringing the war to a speedy termination, to save their country from devastation and ruin. The invaders press them so closely that their farms are almost entirely neglected, and starvation will soon be staring them in the face.

They propose for a small sum as an additional consideration, for our interference, to cede to the Colony all the territory belonging to that tribe and themselves, to become citizens of Liberia.

I have agreed to inquire into the particulars; and if possible to settle the war "palaver," without engaging in the contest, to do so. This seems to satisfy them. They assure me, that the other party is equally tired of the war, but too proud to submit, which seems to be the case with the others, without our intervention.

I have sent letters requiring a cessation of hostilities, until arrangements can be made for a convention.

On the 21st inst., the ship Mariposa, Capt. B. Shute, arrived bringing despatches from Washington, to 20th June, and your letters from Norfolk, of July 1st, 3d, 4th and 6th, with two hundred thirty-two emigrants, two of the original number having died on the passage, a young woman and an infant, the former of pleurisy and the latter of measles.

The passengers are generally healthy, and I believe in the aggregate a pretty good set.

We commenced immediately to discharge the emigrants and cargo for this place, intending, notwithstanding what I remarked in my letter of the 11th of August, to locate the McDonogh people at Blue Barre, and were making arrangements for that purpose, when on the 30th inst., I received the enclosed communication, and almost immediately afterwards a letter from Sinou, dated August 24th, containing the following: "It is now 7 o'clock P. M., and I am just returned from Fish town to see the Fishmen, who were wounded to-day by the Butaw people. It appears that the Sinou and Blue Barre people, have come to the conclusion to drive the Fish people from among them; so to-day, the Butaw people commenced on the Fishmen, residing at that place and killed two and wounded six or seven badly. The Blue Barre people are driving them out from their country; I saw old "Davis," a Sinou chief, on Monday morning, and he told me he should commence on the Fishmen at Sinou, in a week or two, and drive them away, so at this time the Fishmen are in perpetual motion going to and fro. The Butaw, Sinou and Blue Barre people, say the Fishmen injure their country by stealing, &c., &c., and prevent the Americans from trading with them, therefore they are determined to drive them all out of their country; but, Sir, as mean as the Fishmen are, if you could hear the yells and crying they set up, you would feel for them."

After the receipt of this letter, thinking it unsafe, as indeed it is, to send them to Blue Barre, I consented to let them remain here.

Should the Board or Mr. McDonogh, insist that they shall go to Blue Barre, it can be done in two or three months hence, for about one half what it will cost to send them down by this vessel. At this season of the

year, whilst the south-east winds prevail, and a strong current setting to the north-west, it would take the ship perhaps some twenty or thirty days to get down, and on her arrival there, as we could only employ one boat in unloading and ballasting her, it would consume considerable more time, thereby accumulating a heavy debt for the Society. * * * *

So far the weather has been very favorable, and we are using all possible despatch in getting the cargo on shore. I find things in a very confused state on board; the cargo has been shifted several times from place to place, and so mixed up, that had the New Orleans people gone to Blue Barre, we should have been compelled to land nearly all the cargo here to get at the articles belonging to the emigrants for this place, and then re-ship that part for Blue Barre. * * * *

Accompanying, you will receive an invoice of the goods received at the Colonial warehouse, by which you may form some idea of the manner things must have been conducted during the passage.

I would call your attention to the great expense caused the society, by allowing emigrants to lumber up the ship with old pine tables, benches, chairs, &c., &c., that in fact are not worth landing after they get here. In this respect the passengers by this vessel have been too much indulged. Would it not be best to allow a certain amount of freight free, (say so many bbls.) to each person, and compel them to pay freight for all over that quantity? They will then find it to their advantage, not to be shoving in lots of old trumpery, or, as they call it, old plunder. Would it not be best to put printed circulars into their hands? It is not uncommon to hear them complain most bitterly against us, for not delivering to them at once all the provisions on board the ship, or landed from the ship, declaring that the agent in America told them, the remaining provisions would be distributed among the ship's company immediately after the arrival; more than a half-dozen of this company have insisted such was the understanding, and as many more have demanded 15,000 feet of boards put on board, they say, for the emigrants. Though I am satisfied that no such representation was made to them, still it annoys me to hear these constant complaints of having been deceived.* Up to this time the emigrants are doing well: one old woman died a day or two after her arrival; she had been an invalid for a number of years; some six or eight are down with slight fevers.

For the want of comfortable houses at Millsburg, and to have them all as much together as possible for the convenience of the physician, I have placed about eighty of the Tennessee people at Caldwell, under the care of Dr. Prout and Mr. Harris, the balance will remain here for a month or two, under the care of Dr. Day and Mr. Brown. Dr. Day will visit Caldwell in the mean time, as often as convenient.

I considered the contract with Mr. B. void, as he does not go to Sinou or Blue Barre, and have engaged him to assist Dr. Day, as long as he may require his services. He declines fixing any price, preferring to leave it for the Board to determine what it shall be.

I have concluded to locate the whole of these emigrants on a beautiful tract of land, selected two years ago by Governor Buchanan for a settlement, on the south-east bank of the St. Paul's, about four miles below Millsburg.

* Every possible explanation was made to these people on all these points, and written instructions placed in the hands of the captain and the superintendant.—*Editor.*

I shall proceed immediately to have the lots laid out, and one or two large thatched houses put up to shelter the emigrants, and move the whole number at once upon their own lands. I expect to accomplish this in about two months.

Accompanying you will receive certificates of the landing of one hundred and three persons in the Colony, from the State of Tennessee, viz: nineteen by the barque Union, in July, 1841, and eighty-four by the ship Mariposa; I was not aware of the arrangement by that State, otherwise landing certificates would have been promptly forwarded.

I am gratified to learn that the Board approve my administration of the affairs of the Colony, and shall do all in my power to merit a continuance of that confidence.

The sundry resolutions passed 20th June, shall receive my particular attention; I shall continue to do all in my power to encourage the settlers in their efforts to cultivate the soil. They are daily becoming more convinced of the importance of making their own sugar, cotton, corn, &c., and will be able soon to exchange African produce, for American manufactures. It is too true, Sir, "that in times past" the colonists have not duly exerted themselves in the cultivation and improvement of their farms; but a spirit of enterprise is now everywhere manifesting itself; the people are becoming convinced, that without an effort on their own part, they cannot rise to eminence and independence. I think a little aid now, to assist the farmers in getting working animals would be appreciated.

In compliance with a resolution of the Board, requesting information with regard to the conduct of the colonists and natives, at the time of the unfortunate wreck of the British barque "Niger," near Monrovia, I beg leave to state: that on the morning of the unfortunate affair, I called early to see Captain Merritt, I found him on the beach in great distress and anxiety. They were discharging the cargo in some confusion, hoping at high water, to be able to get the vessel off. I offered my services immediately, and pressed him to call on me at any time if he should require my assistance. He thanked me, and promised to do so if necessary, remarking at the same time, that he felt gratified to find, that the citizens were so prompt in rendering assistance, and that every thing was going on well. I gave myself no further uneasiness, until late in the afternoon of the next day, (Saturday), I was informed by one of the citizens, that he had reason to fear the natives, and three or four base Americans were pilfering small articles, landing from the wreck. Early the next morning Captain Merritt, called and informed me, that he believed some Americans were engaged with the natives, in plundering his property, and mentioned the names of some he suspected.

I issued warrants immediately, and sent officers in every direction, with orders to apprehend all persons suspected of having any property belonging to the said vessel's cargo, at the same time to search the houses of all such suspected persons, and the houses of any that might be found aiding and abetting.

This order was faithfully executed by the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, and Constables. * * * * *

Captain Merritt (before he left Monrovia) expressed himself pleased and highly gratified with his treatment here, and especially for the inte-

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rest manifested by the authorities to protect his property—said “they had done all they could, and as much as could be done any where under the same circumstances.” This he said to Captain Denman of Her Majesty’s Brig Wanderer who called to thank me for the attention to one of Her Majesty’s subjects thrown on our coast in distress.

I believe, sir, there was some considerable pilfering of small articles, both by colonists and natives—but to the extent charged upon either is doubtful.

Captain Merritt says he lost considerable property. It could scarcely be otherwise, considering the confusion with which every thing was conducted in landing and conveying such of the cargo as was saved to the warehouses, in which were engaged a large unmrber of natives and colonists of every description of character.

There are persons in Liberia, as in every country or community, who are not to be trusted very far; but that Captain Merritt was treated cruelly or as among barbarians and savages,—and that every opportunity was taken by the colonists to rob and insult him,—is an aspersion undeserved at least by a large portion of the community. This, however, had been anticipated from-a certain quarter.

Two foreign vessels were here at the time, and public rumor accused the commanders of taking boat loads of goods on board their vessels, without giving in exchange a fair consideration. This rumor became notorious and the two masters applied to me to send on board to search their vessels: this I declined unless requested by Captain Merritt. I knew too well it would be useless and creating unnecessary expense, to send an officer on board to search for stolen goods, especially when all parties were apprised of it, unless the cargoes could be removed and the vessels thoroughly searched fore and aft. This cou'd not be done, as it would take more time than they were willing to loose, as it was now on the eve of their sailing, after being here some eight or ten days doing nothing.

The legislative Council was in session just at the time of the Court, and a few days afterwards passed a resolution restoring Mr. Benedict to the office of Judge of the Superior Court. * * *

Captain Merritt arriving here a few days after the receipt of your letter, 20th June, the following correspondence passed between us, viz :

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,
September 1, 1842.

SIR.—I have just received information that reports unfavorable to the Colony, with regard to the conduct of the colonists, at the time of the unfortunate wreck of your vessel (the Niger) have reached the United States. In justice to myself and a large portion of the community, without any wish to screen those whose conduct entitled them to censure, I beg that you will do me the favor to state in plain, open language, all the circumstances connected with your difficulties at that time. State, if you please, the amount and extent of depredation committed by colonists or natives—whether the authorities, as soon as your situation was made known to them, rendered you such assistance and protection as were required for the

better security of your property, &c., &c., with any further suggestion you may think proper to make.

Yours, respectfully,

J. J. ROBERTS,

Governor.

TO CAPT. JAMES L. MERRITT.

MONROVIA, September 1, 1842.

To GOVERNOR J. J. ROBERTS.

SIR:—I am very sorry that any reports unfavorable to this Colony should have been circulated.

I do not at this time recollect the amount of my losses, but they were considerable; neither can I tell whether the depredations were committed by natives or colonists, or the amount of depredations committed by either party,—neither do I now recollect many circumstances connected with my affairs at the time of the "Niger's" loss.

The colonists who were indicted for having stolen part of the property from the "Niger" were acquitted, consequently I must suppose they were not guilty. As regards the protection and assistance I received from the authorities, I believe they rendered me every assistance in their power.

From many of the colonists I received the most energetic assistance in saving a portion of my cargo, and in many kindnesses received afterwards from them.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES L. MERRITT,

Com. of Brig Nestor.

As a considerable portion of the cargo, that could not be saved, remained in the wreck, and as no account was kept of the articles as they were landed, it is quite impossible for Captain Merritt to state any thing definite, as to the amount of property stolen either by colonists, natives or any one else, except about one hundred and fifty dollars worth stolen from the warehouse.

I assure you, Sir, nothing was neglected on my part at the time of this unfortunate affair to make the Captain and crew comfortable, and to protect their property, and the property of the vessel from depredation. I knew and felt at the time, that any thing short of this, would reflect discredit and dishonor upon the Colony. I therefore exerted myself to sustain its character. One thing I have regretted, that I did not at once take charge of the wreck and have the property removed and secured by officers of the Government. Had I done, this, I would now have the satisfaction to know, that others did not steal or by any other means get possession of the property, and charge theft to such a considerable amount upon the colonists. *I am confidently informed that certain foreigners who were here helped themselves not very sparingly.*

I am encouraged to find by the June number of the Repository, that the Society are making renewed efforts in favor of Liberia. The measure adopted by the Colonization Convention at Washington to seek from the General Government countenance and protection for the African settlements, are truly of high importance, and merit their immediate attention.

I distributed several copies of the June number of the Repository among the officers of the U. S. Ship Vandalia. The officers generally express themselves decidedly of opinion that the General Government should do something for the colonies.

Captain Ramsay proposes to recommend it in his despatches to the Secretary of the Navy. He thinks that the U. S. Government might, or should enter into some commercial treaty, that will enable them, (at least indirectly) to aid the Society, in carrying out the great scheme of Colonization, and to furnish such assistance and protection to the Colonies as their situation demands. He proposes to recommend, that we be furnished with two or three small armed vessels, (to be equipped and sailed at the expense of the U. S.,) to protect our commerce and to give a standing and importance, that will enable us more effectually, to extend the limits and influence of the Colony, and to carry out the great object of the Colonization Society, to establish on the west coast of Africa, a permanent Government of colored people, to civilize and Christianize, a heathen country. God grant that this may be fully accomplished.

The reports that have reached you unfavorable to the disposition of the colonists to instruct the native Africans, in the useful mechanic arts, &c., are unfounded and untrue. I believe nothing is more gratifying to a very large portion of the colonists, than to think and speak of the good they are trying to do for Africa, and the pains they take to instruct native children, not only in the useful mechanic arts, but to prepare them to participate in all the blessings of civilization and Christianity.

It is not uncommon to see in the streets of Monrovia, (and other settlements) native children, (girls and boys) that from their appearance could not be distinguished from the children of American parents. Most of them speak good English, and are decently clad.

Accompanying you will receive the copy of a deed, executed by the chiefs of Grand Bassa, in favor of the American Colonization Society, for a fine tract of country in the vicinity of Edina. I at first thought it unnecessary (during the embarrassed state of the Society,) to make any purchases of territory in rear of the settlements, but recent efforts by foreigners to purchase territory, almost within the settlement, though not belonging to it, has changed my opinion.

Owing to the great quantity of rain that has fallen the last two or three months, very little public improvement has been going on, more than making arrangements for a vigorous effort the coming dry season, when, if possible, we expect to complete our Court House, Council Room and Jail, for this county; and thoroughly repair the Court House and Jail, in Bassa County.

I am happy to inform you, that the general health of the people is good, that peace and harmony prevail throughout the settlements and with the native tribes around us, and that the prospects of the Colony are brightening.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. ROBERTS.

To Rev. R. R. GURLEY, SEC. AM. COL. SOCIETY,
Washington City, D. C.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,
October 21, 1842.

SIR.—By this conveyance you will receive the following documents, viz: Accounts from Colonial warehouse, to 30th September. Collector's returns of imports and exports, for the port of Monrovia, for the quarter ending 30th Sept.; certificates of the landing of the emigrants from the State of Tennessee; copy of a communication from the McDonogh people; deed of conveyance for certain territory at Grand Bassa; copy of an instrument purporting to be a deed for the territory of Grand Cape Mount.

I neglected to mention in my letter 31st August, that owing to the number of my engagements since the arrival of the Mariposa, I have not had time to examine Mr. Brown's accounts from Sinou.

An English schooner, the "Royal Albert," from Liverpool, consigned to Mr. Teage, was wrecked on the beach ten miles below this place, on the evening of the 1st inst. The next morning early, I was on the spot with some thirty armed men, and succeeded in landing most of the cargo; I remained there about forty-eight hours, until the property was secured, without losing by theft ten dollars' worth. I am determined, so long as I may be trusted with the management of the affairs of the Colony, never to have another "Niger" scrape.

I am making arrangements to take a trip in the interior, as soon as the rainy season breaks up, to explore the St. Paul's river, and if possible, open an intercourse with those natives in the rear of Bopora, who are now prevented from passing through that country to the beach. If this can be effected, it will be the means of extending the influence of the Colony, over a large tract of country, and of opening a thoroughfare through which an immense trade will flow into the colony.

The emigrants up to this date are doing well, exceedingly so. Eight of the whole number have died, but only two, I believe, of African fever. Dr. Day will forward his report to you by this conveyance; none of the New Orleans people have died except an old woman, who had been an invalid for several years in America, and died in about a week after her arrival.

I hope the Board will remember my request to make a visit next summer to Europe, or the U. S. My health absolutely requires it.

I am, dear Sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

DEED OF TERRITORY.

THIS INDENTURE made on the fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, between Tattoo, and Bob Grey, Kings, and also Young Tattoo, and Young Bob, Headmen, and Chiefs of the tribes of natives, in the County of Grand Bassa, of the one part; and Joseph J. Roberts, Governor of the Colony of Liberia, acting as agent for the American Colonization Society, of the other part; Witnesseth: that, the said Kings and Chiefs or Headmen, for and in consideration, of the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars, to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof they do hereby individually and collectively acknowledge, have bargained and sold, aliened and conveyed, and con-

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firmed, and by these presents do bargain, sell, alien, convey and confirm, unto him the said Joseph J. Roberts, in trust for the American Colonization Society aforesaid, all that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being, in the County of Grand Bassa, in the townships of Bexley and Edina, on the north-west side of the St. John's river: beginning on the bank of said river, at the upper line of the purchase made of Bob Grey for the settlement of Edina, and extending along and with the meanderings of the said river, to the lower line of the purchase made from Bob Grey, of Yellow Will's land, supposed to be in extent three miles, and running back towards the Mechlin river for complement, and supposed to be and contain, the sum and quantity of six thousand four hundred acres, or equal to ten square miles of land, be the same more or less; to have, and to hold, the aforesaid tract or parcel of land, with all and singular, the appurtenances unto him, the said Joseph J. Roberts, and his successors in office, in trust as aforesaid, for the use and purposes of the said Society, in fee simple for ever; and the said Kings and Headmen, Tattoo, Bob Grey, Young Tattoo and Young Bob, do hereby for themselves, and against themselves, and their heirs, and against the claim or claims, of all manner of persons unto the said Joseph J. Roberts, or his successors in office as above stated, the above-mentioned tract of country hereby intended to be conveyed, agree to warrant, and for ever defend.

In witness whereof, the said Kings, Chiefs and Headmen, above-named have hereunto subscribed their hands in Bassa Cove, day and year above written.

his
TATTOO, X
mark.

his
BOB X GREY,
mark.

his
YOUNG X TATTOO,
mark.

his
YOUNG X BOB.
mark.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us,

his
JACK X WARING,
mark.

JAMES BENSON,
NATHANIEL HARRIS,
JOSEPH G. CLARIDY.

A true copy:

J. N. LEWIS, *Colonial Secretary.*

LADIES' LIBERIA SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

OUR readers cannot fail to be interested and much gratified by the following communication:

A public meeting of the "Ladies' Liberia School Association" of Philadelphia, was held in the lecture room of the church on Washington square, on the evening of the 1st of November.

After the meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr. Kennaday who presided, a report of the proceedings of the Board of Managers for the last eighteen months, was read by the Rev. Mr. Hazlehurst, who expected soon to embark for Africa, to join the mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Cape Palmas.

Elliot Cresson, Esq., who had just returned from England, rose very unexpectedly immediately after the conclusion of the report, and cheered the hearts of the friends of the cause, who had been somewhat discouraged by the difficulties of the times, by the liberal offer to the Association of £50, which had been given to him shortly before he left England, to use for the benefit of the African race.

The Rev. Dr. Parker, in an animated and interesting address, showed the importance of doing good in such a manner as would not only relieve present distress or need, but produce permanent benefit. Such a mode he considered education; one enlightened mind would act upon many others, and the beneficial results which might flow from founding one institution of learning on the coast of Africa were incalculable. In a very striking and impressive manner, he drew a comparison between the dealings of God towards his chosen people, the Jews, and the African race, in scattering them abroad through the world that they might be fitted for more extensive usefulness and be efficient instruments in preparing the way for the millennial glory. He spoke of Africa as a particularly interesting field of missionary labor, and of her people as better prepared to receive the gospel than any other of the heathen nations of the earth. But it is impossible in a brief sketch like this, to give a satisfactory account of this address which occupied the undivided attention of a large audience for half an hour.

The Rev. Mr. Newton followed, and in a serious and impressive manner, urged the claims of the Association on the Christian public on the ground of its missionary character.

The Rev. Mr. Hanson, a grandson of a king of Ashantee, who had been educated partly in England and partly in this country, and who was about to return to the land of his nativity in the employment of the British and Foreign Bible Society, was now introduced to the audience. Mr. Hanson spoke with great feeling of his country and its wants, and of the importance of training up native preachers and teachers. He alluded to the opinion entertained by many that the African race was inferior in intellect to the white; and supposing it to be so, he asked what was man's highest destination? Was it to measure the distances of the planets or to determine the time of a diurnal revolution? No, it was to love and serve his Creator, and the African had a heart and was as capable of this as his fairer brethren.

I believe I am safe in saying that no one listened to Mr. Hanson unmoved. His simple eloquence won every heart, and few present would not have admitted that he, at least, of Africa's sons would not suffer in a comparison with the white man, either in heart or intellect.

The Rev. Mr. Hazlehurst made a short farewell address, in which he expressed his deep interest in the high-school, founded by the Association, and the pleasure it would give him to visit it, and urged its being always conducted on Christian principles when it could not fail to be a blessing to Liberia.

Mr. Cresson again rose, and after complimenting Dr. Parker's address which he pronounced well worth £50, stated that he had £30, which he would give to the Association on condition of £20 more being raised to add to it, and thus the wish expressed by Dr. Parker at the conclusion of his address, that he had £50 to offer to the Association might be gratified.

This truly interesting and delightful meeting, which we trust will give a new impulse to the efforts for Africa, was then closed by Dr. Parker's pronouncing the benediction.

ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY IN LIBERIA.

It will be seen by the despatches in our present number, that Governor Roberts is proceeding with earnestness and success to add to the Territory of the Colony. This is of the greatest importance. No means should be neglected to prevent those difficult

ties and disturbances which must inevitably arise from the occupation of the soil, with the view of exercising political power by any others than the citizens of Liberia between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas. The Executive Committee deem it proper to make an appeal to all the friends of Colonization for the means of enabling the Governor of Liberia to obtain early possession of all advantageous positions between these points, that the colonial jurisdiction over this line of coast may be unbroken and unquestionable. Even the small sum of three or four thousand dollars would do much towards accomplishing this great object, and we invite all who feel its importance, who discern in the humble settlements and institutions of Liberia the germs of a free, Christian, and prosperous state to aid their security and enlargement. The amount specified is needed at this moment, and we wish it were possible to express our convictions of the good which its judicious expenditure in the purchase of Territory in Africa would effect.

AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

A very promising society of the friends of African Colonization was organized a few weeks ago in this town. For many years a small but resolute society of benevolent Ladies in this place have forwarded to our treasury their generous donations. This society will, we doubt not, prove zealous and efficient.

The following is the list of officers:

Hon. HENRY W. KINSMAN, *President.*
 ROBERT ROBINSON, Esq. *1st. Vice President.*
 Hon. JOSIAH LITTLE, *2d. Vice President.*
 JOHN HARROD, Esq., *Treasurer.*
 ROGER HOWARD, *Secretary.*

About fifty subscriptions were made to this society at the time of its origin, and we hope many others have since been added. How desirable that a similar society should be formed in every town of New England!

From the Kennebeck Journal.

C O L O N I Z A T I O N .

PURSUANT to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of Augusta and vicinity was held in the Unitarian Meeting House on Tuesday evening, October 4, 1842. John H. Hartwell, Esq., was called to the chair, and L. Severance chosen Secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, appeared and addressed the meeting, setting forth the objects and giving a history of the progress of the society. After some discussion,

On motion of Rev. Frederick Freeman, of St. Mark's Church, a committee of five was appointed to prepare a plan of organization and recommend suitable officers. Rev. Mr. Freeman, Gen. Greenleaf White, Wm. A. Brooks, G. W. Stanley and John Means, Esqs., were appointed on the committee. Having retired for the purpose, they agreed upon and reported the following form of a constitution and officers annexed. The report was unanimously adopted.

C O N S T I T U T I O N .

1st. This Society shall be called the Union Colonization Society of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner, and shall be Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

2d. The payment annually by an individual of any amount, shall constitute membership of this Society; and those who pay two dollars annually to constitute themselves Members of the State Society, or thirty dollars at one time to constitute themselves Life Members of said society, shall become, by such payments, Members, or Life Members of this Society.

3d. The Officers of this Society shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually, and to continue in office till their successors are appointed. Besides performing the duties implied in these offices, they shall constitute a Board of Managers, to direct the affairs of the Society.

4th. The Officers of the Society shall annually appoint Collectors, assigning to them their respective Districts; and it shall be the duty of said Collectors, within one month, or as soon as practicable, after the Annual Meeting of the Society, to solicit and receive donations within their Districts, and pay over the amount to the Treasurer of the Society.

5th. The funds of the Society, after defraying its expenses, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, to be expended in colonizing upon the coast of Africa, free persons of color, with their own consent.

6th. The Annual Meetings of the Society shall be held in the month of February, at such time and place as the managers shall designate.

7th. The Board of Managers shall have the power to fill any vacancies that may occur between the Annual Meetings of the Society.

JOHN MERRICK, Esq., Hallowell, *President.*

R. K. PAGE, Esq., Hallowell,

Hon. R. H. GARDINER, Gardiner,

V. Presidents.

Col. G. W. STANLEY, Augusta,

Gen. ALFRED REDINGTON, Augusta, *Secretary.*

EDWARD SWAN, Esq., Gardiner, *Treasurer.*

On motion of Rev. Mr. Freeman, voted, That the thanks of the meeting be given to Rev. Mr. Gurley for the very able manner in which he has advocated the cause of the Colonization Society.

Rev. Mr. Gurley returned his thanks for the favor done him, and after eloquently expressing his full confidence that the plan of colonization would finally commend itself to the benevolent throughout the world, and be productive of vast and beneficent results to both continents, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN H. HARTWELL, *Chairman.*

LUTHER SEVERANCE, *Secretary.*

PROJECT FOR SECURING A SHIP TO THE SOCIETY.

SEVERAL ardent friends of the society in N. England, especially in New Gloucester, Mass., are very earnestly engaged in efforts to obtain a ship for the Society. Dr. Joseph S. Barber, (the inventor of a valuable improvement in the lightning-rod) is arousing the people in New Gloucester and its vicinity on the subject, and many of the mechanics and ship carpenters, in that neighborhood are disposed to contribute generously for the object. Dr. Barber has lectured on the subject, and in one of his letters, says: "I mean, if encouraged by the Society, to try to engage my friends in New Hampshire and Maine. I believe the building of a ship here will do more good to the cause than any other movement that can be made. A suit of colors is already offered by two ladies. I see the Society are in want of guns to defend Liberia. I intend to give them, and doubt not, I can get fifty to a hundred on the Cape. I have ten times the call for the Repository and other information, that I can supply!" We trust that entire success may attend this effort so worthy of a generous Christian heart.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOCIETY.

A FAIR was held in Springfield, Massachusetts, by the noble-minded ladies of that town, to aid the friends of this Society. Those ladies have done much on former occasions for the cause, and we would fain hope that their zeal may inflame thousands of minds, and stir up their sisters throughout New England to activity and liberality in the African cause.

The Annual Meeting of the Colonization Society, will be held in the City of Washington on the 3d Tuesday, (the 17th) of this month.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society from September 20, to December 20, 1842, inclusive.

Sept. 20th, Cash from sundry individuals at Newville, Cumberland County,			
Pa., per Wm. B. Johnson, Esq., \$33 50—less postage, 50c.,			\$4 00
Oct. 6th, Cash from Rev. Wm. Latta, being a 4th July collection in Great Valley Presbyterian church, per A. Symington, Esq.,			11 11
" 6th, Presbyterian church, Carlisle, balance of a 4th July collection in 1841, (\$22, paid in Aug. 1841,) per Robert Irwine, Esq., Treasurer,			71
Oct. 18th, Milton, Pa., being a 4th July collection in the Presbyterian church, Rev. J. Williamson; pastor,			5 35
" 25th, James G. Long, annual subscription of			5 00
" 26th, Rev. John H. Grier, 4th July collection in Greencastle Presbyterian church,			8 62

Oct.	8th, T. D. Bell, Esq., of Newark, being his annual subscription of	5 00
"	Leacock & Middle Octorora Presbyterian church, being a 4th July collection, per G. H. McClelland, Esq,	7 26
Nov.	9th, McConnellsburg Presbyterian church, being a 4th July collection, per Rev. N. G. White, pastor,	10 00
"	27th, Rev. J. T. M. Davie, being a 4th July collection in the Green-castle Presbyterian church,	5 00
Dec.	6th, E. F. Backus, Esq., donation,	50 00
"	Rev. M. B. Hope,	20 00
"	R. S. Simmons, Esq., executor of Hart Grandom's Estate, Philadelphia,	1000 00
"	7th, Miss Elizabeth B. Morris, of Wilmington,	25 00
"	12th, Collection in Bethel Presbyterian congregation, Rev. George Marshall, pastor,	19 50
"	Rev. S. McFerran, being a collection in Congruity Presbyterian congregation, per Rev. Wm. Annan of Pittsburg,	14 00
	Total in office,	1219 55

Collected by the Rev. John B. Pinney, from September 17th, to October 10, 1842, inclusive.

Bucks County, Abington From members of the Abington Presbyterian church, to constitute their pastor the Rev. Robert Steele, a L. M. of P. S. C., \$30. *Newtown*, Collection, \$3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. *DoylesTown*, Collection, \$3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, S. Fritz, N. Cornell, J. Zeitzinger, E. Quinn, John Pugh, each \$1, Rev. S M. Andrewis, E. C. Dubois each \$2, John Titus, \$1, John B. Pugh, J. H. Anderson, each \$2, Dr. Henry, J. Nightingale, Mrs. Dubois, each \$1,

53 50

Northampton County, Harmony, Collection in Presbyterian church, Rev. John J. Carrell, pastor, \$15 65, Jacob Cline, \$5. *Greenwich*, Donations in Presbyterian church, towards constituting their pastor the Rev. D. X. Junkin, a L. M. of the P. C. S., per Enoch Greer, Esq., Treasurer, as follows: various, \$22, Robert H. Kennedy, \$15, Daniel Hultziser, \$5. *Easton*, Collection in Presbyterian church, \$21 58, Rev. J. Vanderveer, T. McKeen, each \$10, H. Hepburn, Esq., A. Wilson, John Hestler, J. M. Porter, Esq., Charles Junes, H. D. Maxwell, Esq., each \$5, J. Wagner, \$10, Mr. Sinton, Miss Lorraine, each \$5, Rev. J. W. Yeomans, D. D., R. Green, Cash, each \$2, cash \$1, cash 50c., cash \$1, cash 50c., cash \$1, D. Hulick, cash, each \$2, cash, cash, each 50c., cash, cash, each 25c., Mrs. White 50c., cash, cash, each \$1. *Stroudsburg*, Miss Hollingshead, \$1, V. Bush, 25c.. J. Malnees, 50c., Dr. J. D. Vail, \$1, Wm. E. 25c., M. Hamer, W. Walton, each 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., J. D. Malnees, 25c., W. B. Gurle, Mr. Albright, each 50c., Cash, cash, each 25c., Mrs Hemple, \$2,

192 23
1 45

Pike County, Milford, Collection in the Presbyterian church,

Wayne County, Honesdale, Collection in Presbyterian church, \$1 50, T. H. R. Tracy, John Torrey, Jason Torrey, each \$10, J. Neal, Ezra Hand, J. C. Gunn, each \$5, O. Hamlin, \$3, E. Field, \$1, J. J. Allen, J. F. Roe, each \$2, H. Tracy, C. P. Wurts, A. G. Rogers, G. Stillman, Wm. F. Denton, each \$1, Cash 50c., J. H. Dunning, E. Patmore, C. Hombreck, J. B. Walton, A. Wheeler, A. & M. Strong, J. & A. Snyder, H. Ecoel, C. A. Robinson, Grier & Clark, S. W. Cheming, each \$1, Conklin & Co., G. Brown, cash, Wm. Power, cash, P. G. White, T. Levy, Cash, each 50c., cash 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., cash 25c., Wm. Bartlet, 75c., Wm. Cummings, 25c.,

76 62 $\frac{1}{2}$

Susquehannah County, Montrose, Collection in Presbyterian church, \$9, Esq. Richards, Hon. H. H. Reed, S. S. Mulford, each \$1, T. Etheridge, \$2, M. C. Tyler, \$1, B. Sayres, George Little, R. Searle, L. Searle, each 50c.,

17 00

Luzerne County, Carbondale, Dr. T. Sweet, \$5, collection in Presbyterian church, \$1 42, J. Archbald, J. Benjamin, each \$5, T. M. Crane, L. G. Ensign, Esq., each \$2, cash \$1, cash 50c., N. Jackson, \$1 50, P. Moffitt, cash, cash, each \$1, J. A. Waterbury, Isaac Hart, each \$2, A. Kenney, D. Mills, S. Burroughs, Mrs. Wm. Dimock, Judson Clark, each \$1, D. S.

Coon, cash, cash, each 25c.	<i>Wilkesbarre</i> , 4th July collection in Presbyterian church, Rev. J. Dorrance, pastor, \$11 50, collection after lecture, by J. B. P., \$3 50, N. M. Owen, \$5, M. Glassel, \$2, Mr. Boker, Mrs. Butler, each \$3, Mr. Tracy, \$1, Mrs. Conyngham, Mr. Taylor, each \$2, Wm. H. Butler, T. S. Murray, Mrs. S. Butler, Wm. Wurts, cash, cash, A. Fuller, H. Wright, A. T. McClintock, cash, G. Burrows, Isaac Wood, H. M. Fuller, H. B. Wright, Mr. Grey, Mr. Biddle, each \$1,	85 19
<i>Columbia County, Berwick</i> , Mrs. Shuman, 50c., Mr. Shuman, \$1 50, Robert McCurdy, D. Miller, each \$1, Mr. Headly, \$1 50, A Friend, cash, each 50c., A Friend, \$1. Mr. Davis, A Friend, each 50c., Mrs. Kloty, 12½c.	<i>Bloomsburg</i> , Wm. G. Hurley, Esq., \$4, A Friend, A Friend, each \$1, Rev. J. Waller, \$6 25, Mr. Barton, 50c. <i>Danville</i> , Margarete Montgomery, \$10, Mrs. C. Montgomery, \$9, J. Grier, \$3, Mrs. Loughead, \$5, Mrs. Woodside, \$1, Miss Mary Montgomery, \$5, Alexander Montgomery, \$10, M. C. Grier, \$3, Mrs. McGill, \$2, Lot Bergstresser, Wm. Case, jr., each \$1, Judge Montgomery, \$5, J. Reed, \$1, J. C. Boyd, \$3, A. G. Voris, L. Gibbs, each 50c., Miss M. Montgomery, Rev. D. M. Halliday, each \$5, Dr. McGill, \$3, C. Cameron, \$5, Mr. Hebler, \$2, G. H. Rittenhouse, 25c., Mr. Gerhart, \$1, Miss R. Ellsworth, \$3,	105 62
Total collected by J. B. P.,	- - - -	521 63
Total received at office,	- - - -	1219 55
		\$1751 18
Total receipts for the African Repository, from September 20th, to December 20th,	- - - -	41 50

CONTRIBUTIONS to, and receipts by, the American Colonization Society, from the 24th, November, to 24th of December, 1842.

VERMONT.

Collections by Rev. J. B. Pinney:

<i>Montpelier</i> ,	- - - -	122 32
<i>Waterbury</i> ,	- - - -	3 00
<i>Burlington</i> ,	- - - -	28 59
<i>Charlotte</i> ,	- - - -	75
<i>Vergennes</i> ,	- - - -	27 00
<i>Middlebury</i> ,	- - - -	56 00
<i>Cornwall</i> ,	- - - -	17 50
<i>Bedford</i> ,	- - - -	1 00
<i>Branford</i> ,	- - - -	19 50
<i>Pittsford</i> ,	- - - -	13 00
<i>Rutland</i> ,	- - - -	20 55
<i>Castleton</i> ,	- - - -	11 57
<i>Newbury</i> , Collection in Congregational church, per Rev. George W. Campbell,	- - - -	8 00
<i>Peacham</i> , Dr. Josiah Shedd,	- - - -	10 00
<i>Hardwick</i> , Deacon E. Strong,	- - - -	10 00
<i>St. Johnsbury</i> , Erastus Fairbanks, Thaddeus Fairbanks, each \$10, Dr. Calvin Jewell, \$2, Dr. A. L. Clark, \$1, J. P. Fairbanks, per J. Fairbanks, Esq., \$10,	- - - -	33 00
<i>Westminster</i> , Rev. Seth S. Arnold, \$5,	- - - -	5 00 386 78

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Belchertown</i> , M. Lawrence, \$1, C. F. Tenney, 50c.,	- - - -	50 1 50
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CONNECTICUT

<i>New London</i> , Mr. A. Barnes, per Hon. T. W. Williams,	- - - -	10 00
<i>Enfield</i> , Collection in the First Ecc'l. Society, per Rev. F. Robbins,	- - - -	16 11 26 11

NEW JERSEY.

<i>Newark</i> , New Jersey State Colonization Society, per Matthias W. Day, Treasurer, \$105,	- - - -	105 00 105 00
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[January,

PENNSYLVANIA.

Towanda, Rev. J. Foster, \$5, - 5 00 5 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Alexandria, Annual collection on the 3d July, Rev. C. B. Dana's congregation, \$18, - 18 00 18 00

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Miss Eliz. B. Morris, from the fruits of her industry, in the manufacture of coat plaster, to be applied to sending out liberated slaves, \$200, - 200 00 200 00

MARYLAND.

Montgomery county, In part the bequest left by Mrs. Elizabeth Davis to the society, by the Executor, R. B. Davis, Esq., - 500 00

VIRGINIA.

Collections by Rev. Samuel Cornelius, agent:

Clark County, Frederick Parish, per Rev. W. G. H. Jones, A Friend, \$100, R. P. Page, J. H. Clark, each \$5, Dr. Robert Randolph, \$10, Lucy T. Randolph, E. A. Fansten, each \$5, Thomas F. Nelson, Nancy Holker, each \$10, A. M. M. Nelson, \$15, Hugh M. Nelson, \$25, Philip N. Meade, \$10, Mary C. Page, Lavenia Fauntleroy, Philip Burwell, Susan Burwell, Lucy Nelson, Betsy Nelson, Evelyn Nelson, each \$5, Eliza Nelson, Mrs Dr. Smith, each \$2, John W. Owen \$1, John E. Page, \$2, Emily J. Page, Mary Page, Judy C. Page, Jane C. Page, each \$1, Dr. W. Nelson, \$20, John W. Page, \$1, John Page, \$2 50, C. Wilson, \$2, Col. & Mrs. Tuley, \$10, Mrs. David Meade, \$5, James M. Hite, \$10, Mrs. Byrd, \$1, Cash \$5 50, O. B. Tunsten, \$5, - 308 00

Berryville, Dr. Koronslar, Dr. Frank Kerfoot, each \$5, - 10 00

Richmond, Virginia State Colonization Society, per Benjamin Brand, Treasurer, \$72, - 72 00

East Woody, J. M. Gray, Esq., \$5801, - 58 01

Lynchburg, Emigrants' account. William B. Lynch, Esq., to aid the Society in sending eighteen of his manumitted slaves to the Colony of Liberia, \$500, - 500 00

Lexington, Collection in the Presbyterian church, Rev. J. W. Paine, pastor, per Hon. J. T. Moorehead, \$16, - 16 00 106 00

KENTUCKY.

Danville, Rev. Samuel Williams, \$20, - 20 00 20 00

OHIO.

Euclid, Mrs. Sarah Shaw, \$10, - 10 00 10 00

Total Contributions, \$2,236 40
OTHER RECEIPTS.—From the proceeds of trade with the Colony, \$8,333 13

\$10,569 53

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Walpole*, Rev. A. Jackson, '40 to '42, \$3, *Concord*, Samuel Fletcher, Esq., '40, to '41, \$2, - 5 00

VERMONT.—*Waterbury*, B. F. Gross, '43, to '44, \$1 50, - 1 50

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Springfield*, D. W. Willard, '41, to '42, \$1 50, *Belchertown*, L. Arnold, '41, to 42, \$1 50, C. T. Tenney, '42, to '43, \$1 50, - 4 50

ARKANSAS.—*Choctaw*, Rev. C. Kingsbury, '41, to '44, \$4 50, George Freeman, '42, to '43, \$1 50, - 6 00

For Repository, \$17 00
Contributions, \$10,569 53

Total, \$10,586 53





RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Resolved,—That it is expedient to publish hereafter, at the same price, in a pamphlet form of thirty-two pages, with a handsome cover, the African Repository.

Resolved,—That the Executive Committee entirely approve of the plan of supplying, without cost, the African Repository to the Ministers of all denominations in the United States, or such as may be disposed to co-operate in the benevolent objects of the Society, provided the funds for this purpose can be obtained, and that the plan be submitted to the several State Societies, and other friends of the cause, with estimates of the expense, and inviting them to give donations for this specific purpose.

Resolved,—That the agents of this Society, be informed of the views of the Committee on this subject, and instructed to receive contributions for the proposed object.

Resolved,—That this plan be submitted by letter to some of the distinguished friends of the Society in different States, and that they be requested to promote the object.

All communications for the African Repository should be addressed to the Editor,
R. R. GURLEY, Secretary of the Society.

Donations and collections to be transmitted to the Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN, Treasurer of the Society.

THOSE who wish to make bequests to the American Colonization Society, can best secure their object by using the following form, viz: "I give and bequeath the sum of — dollars to A. B., *in trust* for the American Colonization Society," &c.

The African Repository will hereafter be issued regularly on the 1st of every month, from this city, at \$1 50 per annum, payable in advance. The work is now owned by the American Colonization Society. The profits are wholly devoted to the cause of Colonization.

The African Repository is sent gratuitously—

To every Auxiliary Society which makes an annual remittance to the American Colonization Society.

To every clergyman who takes up annually a collection to aid the American Colonization Society.

To every person obtaining three new subscribers, and remitting the money.

To every individual who contributes annually ten dollars or more, to the funds of the American Colonization Society.

To every life-member of the American Colonization Society, for three years after he becomes such.

Clergymen who have taken collections in their churches the past year, but who have not received the Repository, will please forward their names and their residences.

Persons who wish to discontinue the Repository, are requested to give the town, county, and state, in which they reside.

Officers of Auxiliary Societies will please act as agents in receiving subscriptions to the Repository, and forward subscribers' names, and the money received by mail, through their Postmaster.

Secretaries of Auxiliary Societies will please forward their names and residences, that they may be furnished with such documents and papers as may be on hand for distribution.

The payment of thirty dollars constitutes a person a life-member of the American Colonization Society, and entitles him to a certificate of life-membership.

Persons who have not received certificates of life-membership to which they are entitled, will please give information by mail.

Mr. C. W. JAMES of Cincinnati, Ohio, is authorized, by himself, or by deputies authorized by him, to receive moneys due the African Repository from the Subscribers in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee. The accounts have been placed in his hands, and those indebted are respectfully requested to be prepared by the time they are called upon, as we are in great need of the money.